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FILE COVERS 1907 - 28 Jul 2003 VOL 139 ISS 5  
FILE LAST UPDATED: 27 Jul 2003 (20030727/ED)

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

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L1 1463 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON LACTIC ACID?/CN  
L2 5764 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SALICYLIC ACID?/CN  
L3 889 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON OLEIC ACID?/CN  
L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "MIMOSA, EXT."/CN  
L5 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON ("CETRARIA ISLANDICA, EXT."/CN OR  
"CETRARIA TENUIFOLIA, EXT."/CN)  
L11 120606 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L1 OR LACTIC(W)ACID?  
L12 75291 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L2 OR SALICYLIC(W)ACID?  
L13 77019 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L3 OR OLEIC(W)ACID?  
L14 438 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR  
ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA) (L)EXTRACT?  
L15 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA  
L16 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L11 OR L12 OR L13) AND (L14 OR L15)  
L17 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (OTIC OR EAR? OR OTO?) (L)L16

=> d ibib abs hitrn l17 1-2

L17 ANSWER 1 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:591672 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:129923  
TITLE: Preparation containing lactic and **salicylic acids** for veterinary use  
INVENTOR(S): Lopez Cabrera, Antonio; Homedes Beguer, Josep  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratorios Del Esteve, S.A., Spain  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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Searched by M. Smith

EP 1228784 A2 20020807 EP 2001-500299 20011228  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

ES 2171147 A1 20020816 ES 2001-254 20010206  
 US 2003068294 A1 20030410 US 2002-43168 20020114

*mine!*

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

ES 2001-254 A. 20010206

AB Prepn. for veterinary use includes at least one keratolytic and cerumenolytic cleaning agent, one bactericide agent, one yeast control agent and one anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous agent. Furthermore, it may include at least one agent that enhances its cerumenolytic properties, at least one vegetable **ext.** with antiseptic and cicatrizant properties and/or at least one deodorant agent. The agent with cleaning keratolytic action and cerumenolytic is **lactic acid**, **salicylic acid**, or a mixt. of the two. The bactericide agent is **Cetraria islandica ext.** The yeast control agent is **lactic acid**, **salicylic acid** or a mixt. of the two. The anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous is a vegetal **ext.** of *Cucumis sativus*. The agent that enhances the cerumenolytic effect is **oleic acid**. The vegetal **ext.** is **Mimosa tenuiflora ext.**, **Cetraria islandica ext.**, **Chamomilla recutita ext.** or a mixt. of them. The deodorant is **Cetraria islandica ext.** For example, a compn. with cleaning effect and for removing wax and secretion from the dog's auditory canal, and therefore reducing otitis contained butylene glycol 720 g, polyethylene glycol 125 g, **ethoxydiglycol** 50 g, deionized water 25 g, glycerin 31 g, **lactic acid** 20.3 g, *C. sativus ext.* 8 g, *C. islandica ext.* 8 g, *M. tenuiflora ext.* 8 g, **oleic acid** 2.5 g, and **salicylic acid** 2.2 g.

IT 50-21-5, **Lactic acid**, biological studies  
 69-72-7, **Salicylic acid**, biological studies  
 112-80-1, **Oleic acid**, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (topical prepn. contg. **lactic acid** and **salicylic acids**  
 and vegetable exts. for veterinary use)

L17 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1939:33982 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 33:33982

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 33:4813i,4814a-i,4815a

TITLE: Collagen structure and the vegetable tanning process

AUTHOR(S): Braybrooks, W. E.; McCandlish, D.; Atkin, W. R.

SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Leather Trades' Chemists  
 (1939), 23, 111-25,135-50

CODEN: JSLTAX; ISSN: 0037-9921

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB There are 2 types of reaction involved in fixation of tannin by collagen: (I) acid-base reaction between tannin acids and amino groups, and (II) condensation reactions of various kinds, involving replacement of H<sub>2</sub>O by tannin. II is readily reversed by H<sub>2</sub>O, and gives rise to "fixed H<sub>2</sub>O-sol. matter." I is responsible for "fixed tannin." I is dependent on pH value only above pH = 8, because all but 2 basic groups of collagen are ionized completely at lower pH values. Combination of tannin with amino groups is always incomplete because of the latter's inaccessibility. Swelling increases accessibility of amino groups. Tannin fixation increases with swelling both for ordinary and partially deaminized collagen (Thomas, C. A. 20, 1148). After collagen has been tanned, acidification does not

increase subsequent tannin fixation, because tanned collagen does not swell in acid. Therefore plumping must be done in the **early** liquors. Swelling of dry gelatin in H<sub>2</sub>O is accompanied by fixation of about 20% H<sub>2</sub>O as hydrate; this is deduced from Braybrook's data (C. A. 33, 3199.2) on the constitution of collagen, and confirmed by the vapor pressure-swelling curve of Katz (C. A. 11, 3141), and the work of Speakman (cf. C. A. 27, 3131) on hydration of wool. A further 100% H<sub>2</sub>O is combined by "dipolar assocn.," and the remaining imbibed H<sub>2</sub>O is "free," as shown by diffusion, conductance and vapor pressure data. Osmotic swelling is discussed briefly. Swelling by salts, referred to as "lyotropic swelling," is an entirely distinct phenomenon, of great importance in tanning. Presence of lime in pelt during the first stages of tanning promotes plumping. Lyotropic swelling decreases lateral cohesion of polypeptide chains through the "short link" (Astbury and Woods, C. A. 28, 3238.1). Reduction of lateral cohesion permits contraction of the fibers. The shrinkage temp. is a measure of structural cohesion, which is governed both by zwitter-ion combination and by the short link. The effect of lyotropic swelling, as well as osmotic swelling, was measured by detg. wt. gains and shrinkage temps. of pieces of unhaired, delimed steer hide, in equil. with solns. covering the pH range 0.5 to 12; (1) 0.1 N K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> or KOH, (2) 0.1 N KCl + HCl or KOH, (3) 0.1 N CaCl<sub>2</sub> + HCl or Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>. A qual. agreement was found between the pH-swelling curves and the inverted pH-shrinkage temp. curves, except at pH values below 2.5, where both swelling and shrinkage temp. decreased with increasing acidity. Ca ion showed a very marked lyotropic effect, especially between the isoelec. point and pH = 8.5. This indicates that zwitter-ion links are also opened in some way by neutral salts. The specific effect of neutral salts in very acid solns. indicates their effect on the short link. Na salts repress swelling and raise the shrinkage temp. (pickling); Ca salts do not repress swelling; KI or KCNS disperses the pelt. At pH = 10 to 11, CaCl<sub>2</sub> produces a sharp drop in swelling and increase in shrinkage temp., believed to be a case of alk. pickling. Swelling and shrinkage temp. detns. for pelt in equil. with weak acids and their salts indicated little lyotropic activity for H<sub>3</sub>BO<sub>3</sub>, AcOH, HCOOH and **lactic acid**. The pronounced lyotropic activity of Ca ion was further established. The suggested use of CaCl<sub>2</sub> for soaking dry hides probably is based on this lyotropic activity, both toward skin and toward putrefactive bacteria. A suggested mechanism of lyotropic activity is the weakening of zwitter-ion links by assocn. of cations with COO<sup>-</sup> and anions with NH<sub>3</sub><sup>+</sup>. Associative forces depend on fields of force about cations (highest for small and for multivalent ions) and on deformability of anions (highest for large ions). This agrees roughly with the exptl. facts. In warm retannage of leather ("hot pitting"), heat promotes tannage by opening the fine structure of leather, dispersing tannin mol. aggregates and aiding elimination of H<sub>2</sub>O from collagen and tannin through weakening secondary valence forces. Analyses are given of steer-hide pieces tanned with **mimosa ext.** under varying conditions of pH value and CaCl<sub>2</sub> concn., and retanned under varying conditions of pH value and temp. Results obtained for fixed tannin (official method) show that heat (40.degree.) and low pH value (3.2) in retanning are much more effective in favoring high tanning fixation than variations in initial tanning conditions. Presence of 0.5 M CaCl<sub>2</sub> during tanning results in very plump leather, of slightly enhanced degree of tannage, but of very poor color and grain texture. Fixation was adversely affected by 0.1 M CaCl<sub>2</sub>.

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=> s l16 not l17

L18 19 L16 NOT L17

=> d stat que

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 L17 2 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (OTIC OR EAR? OR OTO?) (L)L16  
 L18 19 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L16 NOT L17

=> d ibib abs hitrn l18 1-19

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:675886 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:221810  
 TITLE: Composition for aroma delivery with improved stability  
 and reduced foaming  
 INVENTOR(S): Li, Yujun  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 31 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002068005	A1	20020906	WO 2001-US6092	20010226
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR,				
HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT,				
LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,				
SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN,				
YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,  
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,  
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

WO 2001-US6092

20010226

AB A reaction mixt. that is esp. suited to generate heat in a controllable manner. The reaction mixt. includes exothermic heat-generating particles having a water sol. coating made from polyethylene glycol with a mol. wt. between 2000 and 6000; a volatile component, a buffer, an anti-foaming agent, and optionally including an aq. soln. and a thickening agent. The reaction components are mixed together and the mixt. increases in temp. to a set temp. within a predetd. time, and the mixt. remains at the set temp. for a longer period of time. In this manner, volatile components can be controllably released to the surrounding environment. The visual enhancement agents are selected from the group consisting of a dye, a chemiluminescence agent, a fluorescence agent, a pearlescence agent, and mixts. thereof. More preferably, the visual enhancement agent is selected from the group consisting of fire-fly luciferase, ATP, ethylene glycol distearate and mixts. thereof.

IT **50-21-5, Lactic acid**, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(buffer; exothermic aroma delivery compn. with improved stability and reduced foaming)

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:865917 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:213780

TITLE: Evaluation of the potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes. Part 1: Cigarette design, testing approach, and review of results

AUTHOR(S): Carmines, E. L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Philip Morris U.S.A. Research Center, Richmond, VA, 23261-6583, USA

SOURCE: Food and Chemical Toxicology (2002), 40(1), 77-91  
CODEN: FCTOD7; ISSN: 0278-6915

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A testing program was designed to evaluate the potential effects of 333 ingredients added to typical com. blended test cigarettes on selected biol. and chem. endpoints. Ingredients were incorporated into the test cigarettes as they are normally used in the manufg. process. The studies performed included a bacterial mutagenicity screen (Ames assay), a mammalian cell cytotoxicity assay (neutral red uptake), detn. of smoke chem. constituents, and a 90-day nose-only smoke inhalation study in rats. Three pairs of test cigarettes were produced, each contg. one of three different groups of ingredients. In each pair, one of the cigarettes contained the normal approx. use level of the ingredients (low-level) and the other a 1.5-3 multiple of the normal use level (high-level). Anal. of the test cigarettes for selected ingredients or markers indicated that the target application rates were achieved and that the cigarettes had been manufd. as intended. Evaluation of cigarette performance indicated that the addn. of the ingredients at high levels did not significantly alter the burning characteristics of the test cigarettes. Specific details of the individual studies conducted as part of an ingredient evaluation program are discussed in Parts 2-4 of this publication series (Food and Chem. Toxicol., 2002, 40, 93-104; Food and Chem. Toxicol., 2002, 40, 105-111; Food and Chem. Toxicol., 2002, 40, 113-131). The results of the

smoke chem. studies indicated a redn. in the majority of the smoke constituents and a few isolated instances of increases when compared to the control cigarettes. These smoke chem. changes, while statistically significant, were not supported by any significant alteration in the biol. effects of cigarette smoke normally seen with the bacterial mutagenicity assay, cytotoxicity assay or subchronic inhalation study. Based on the results of these studies, it can be concluded that these ingredients added to tobacco do not add significantly to the overall toxicity of cigarettes.

IT 87-19-4 97-64-3 118-58-1 119-36-8  
7492-70-8

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)  
(potential effects of ingredients added to cigarettes and cigarette design and testing)

REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:332556 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:106846

TITLE: Use of the industrial waste Ferkal in the production of *Mimosa caesalpiniaefolia* seedlings, in degraded soil from clay **extraction** areas, inoculated with arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi and Rhizobium

AUTHOR(S): Pralon, A. Z.; Martins, M. A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Universidade Estadual Norte Fluminense, 28015-620, Brazil

SOURCE: Revista Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo (2001), 25(1), 55-63

CODEN: RBCSDP; ISSN: 0100-0683

PUBLISHER: Sociedade Brasileira de Ciencia do Solo

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Portuguese

AB An expt. was carried out under greenhouse conditions to evaluate the effects of arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi (AMF), and, or Rhizobium inoculation, with the addn. of industrial waste from **lactic acid** prodn. (Ferkal), on the growth of *Mimosa caesalpiniaefolia*. Plastic pots of 6 L of capacity were used, filled with degraded soil from clay **extn.** areas with four levels of the Ferkal residue (0, 50, 100 and 200 g dm<sup>3</sup>). Six microbiol. treatments were conducted: indigenous AMF; AMF *Glomus clarum*; Rhizobium; indigenous AMF + Rhizobium; AMF *G. clarum* + Rhizobium; and, non-inoculated control. The results were evaluated 103 days after planting by measuring AMF colonization; dry matter of nodules in the roots; wt. of dry matter and N and P contents in the shoots. Addn. of Ferkal in the control treatment led to a significant increase in dry matter prodn. and P content. The best results were obsd. in plants inoculated with AMF and/or Rhizobium, showing significant increases in dry wt. and N and P content in the shoot, in almost all the inoculated treatments. The indigenous AMFs were more efficient than the *G. clarum* in promoting plant growth.

IT 50-21-5P, **Lactic acid**, preparation

RL: BMF (Bioindustrial manufacture); BYP (Byproduct); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation)

(effect of waste from **lactic acid** prodn.,  
arbuscular mycorrhiza and Rhizobium on the growth and compn. of  
*Mimosa caesalpiniaefolia* in degraded soil after clay  
**extn.**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:206746 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:350387  
 TITLE: Fatty acid composition of lipids present in selected  
 lichenized fungi: a chemotyping study  
 AUTHOR(S): Sassaki, Guilherme L.; Cruz, Leonardo M.; Gorin,  
 Philip A. J.; Iacomini, Marcello  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Departamento de Bioquimica, Universidade Federal do  
 Parana, Curitiba, Brazil  
 SOURCE: Lipids (2001), 36(2), 167-174  
 CODEN: LPDSAP; ISSN: 0024-4201  
 PUBLISHER: AOCS Press  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB The total-lipid compn. of 21 lichens of the ascomycetous genera Cladonia  
 (11) and Cladina (1) of the family Cladoniacea, Cladia (1), Parmotrema  
 (3), Ramalina (2), Leptogium (1), **Cetraria** (1), and the  
 basidiomycetous genus Dictyonema (1) was detd. Analyses of those of  
 Dictyonema glabratum were carried out with a total **ext.** and  
 those obtained after successive extns. with various solvents. Each  
**ext.** was partitioned between n-heptane/isopropanol and 1 M  
 sulfuric acid, giving triglycerides (TG) in the upper phase. Exts. were  
 methanolized and the resulting Me esters were analyzed by gas  
 chromatog.-mass spectrometry. Methanolizates of TG unexpectedly contained  
 esters of 9-oxodecanoic, 9-methyl-tetradecanoic, 6-methyl-tetradecanoic,  
 3-hydroxydecanoic, nonanedioic, and decanedioic acids, as well as common  
 fatty acids. Fatty acid Me ester profiles from the lichens were submitted  
 to cluster anal., and the resulting dendrogram showed a cluster consistent  
 with Cladonia spp., suggesting an efficient aid to lichen taxonomy. The  
 total carbohydrate content of each lipid **ext.** was detd. by a  
 modified phenol-sulfuric acid method, which compensated for the presence  
 of pigments.

IT **112-80-1, Oleic acid**, biological studies  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (chemotyping study of the fatty acid compn. of lipids present in  
 selected lichenized fungi)

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:818218 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:54598  
 TITLE: Scented body gel having particulate matter in the form  
 of glitter with predetermined shapes  
 INVENTOR(S): Klar, Cindi  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Townley Jewelry, Inc., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 6 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6007846	A	19991228	US 1997-857932	19970516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-857932	19970516

AB A body gel compn. having glitter contained therein comprising a surface active agent system for moisturizing the skin being in the range of 3 percent to 12 percent by wt. of the body gel compn.; at least one pH adjuster being in the range of 0.5% to 2.0% by wt. of the body gel compn.; a preservative system for preserving the body gel compn. against microbial contamination being in the range of 0.40% to 2.4% by wt. of the body gel compn.; at least one anti-oxidant and light stabilizer for preventing oxidn. of the body gel compn. being in the range of 0.02% to 0.3% by wt. of the body gel compn.; a diluent in the form of water in the range of 50.0% to 70.0% by wt. of the body gel compn.; and suspended particulate matter having a plurality of predetd. glitter shapes for cosmetic ornamentation of the body being in the range of 10.0% to 20.0% by wt. of the body gel compn. An unscented glitter gel contained water 50.00-70.00, polyester glitter 10.00-20.00, propylene glycol 2.00-10.00, Carbomer 940 0.50-2.00, triethanolamine 0.50-2.00, imidazolidiny urea 0.20-1.00, methylparaben 0.20-1.00, trisodium EDTA 0.10-0.75, propylparaben 0.02-0.40, and benzophenone-2 0.02-0.30%.

IT 6969-49-9, Octyl salicylate

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(scented body gel having particulate matter in form of glitter with predetd. shapes)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 6 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:901152 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:28491

TITLE: Physicochemical characterization of raw oils from some Sonoran desert leguminous seeds

AUTHOR(S): Ortega-Nieblas, M.; Vazquez-Moreno, L.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Centro de Investigaciones Cientificas y Tecnologicas, Univ. de Sonora, Hermosillo, 83000, Mex.

SOURCE: Grasas y Aceites (Seville) (1995), 46(1), 1-5  
CODEN: GRACAN; ISSN: 0017-3495

PUBLISHER: Instituto de la Grasa y sus Derivados

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Spanish

AB The Sonoran desert has a great variety of nutritional native plants, mainly from the leguminous family. Although in ancient times their products were used as food by native Americans, there is little information about their potential as food sources. For this reason, oils from the following seeds were studied: *Acacia farnesiana* (huizache), *Mimosa grahamii* (gatuna), *Cercidium microphyllum* (palo verde 1), *Cercidium sonora* (brea), *Parkinsonia aculeata* (palo verde 2), *Olneya tesota* (palo fierro) and *Prosopis juliflora* (mesquite). Oils were extd. from the seeds with hexane, and contents ranged from 8.5 to 23.5%. The physicochem. studies showed mostly unsatd. oils, as demonstrated by the iodine index, (101-147 units). Indexes of acidity, peroxides and free fatty acids were low and within the accepted values. Fatty acids were sepd. and quantified by gas chromatog. Linoleic and oleic acids were found to predominate. All extd . crude oils were of good quality, comparable to those from soybean, corn, sunflower and carthamus.

L18 ANSWER 7 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:652549 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:252549

TITLE: Compositions for simultaneously tanning and dyeing



INVENTOR(S): hides, and manufacture of the compositions  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lopez, Mato Ariel  
 SOURCE: Unitan S.A.I.C.A., Argent.  
 Eur. Pat. Appl., 21 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 543689	A1	19930526	EP 1992-402905	19921026
R: CH, DE, FR, IT, LI				
ZA 9208144	A	19940218	ZA 1992-8144	19921021
BR 9204168	A	19930504	BR 1992-4168	19921027
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			AR 1991-321045	19911030

AB The comps. contain .gtoreq.1 tanning compd. capable of forming chromophore groups and consisting of .gtoreq.1 of natural pyrocatechic derivs. of quebracho, **mimosa**, acacia, and their tannic acids, natural pyrogalllic derivs. of tara, carob, and their tannic acids, HCHO-naphthalenesulfonic acid condensate, naphthalenesulfonic acid, phenolsulfonic acid, HCHO-phenolsulfonic acid condensate, gallic acid, and .gtoreq.1 couplers capable of developing the final color with the chromophoric groups of the tanning compd. and selected from triphenyltrimethanesulfonic acid, aniline, p-aminoacetoaniline (sic), urea-1 acid (sic), p-aminosalicylic acid, dinitrostyrenesulfonic acid, p-sulfanilic acid, p-nitroaniline, phenolsulfonic acid, benzidine H (sic), benzaldehyde, N,N-dimethylaniline, and o-dianisidine CH-CH (sic). The comps. are manufd. by treating aq. solns. of a tanning compd. with naphthalenesulfonic acid derivs., adding nitro, azo, nitrous, azoxy, carbonic and/or quinoid group-contg. compds., oxidizing these groups, coupling the chromophoric base., dissolving the tanning-dyeing **ext** . by sulfitation, concg. the resulting product to .apprx.50% solids, optionally graduating the material with complex metal salts and/or coloring agents, standardizing, and drying. These comps. have excellent penetration, will dye scars and natural defects in the leather, have high color level and color intensity at low dye consumption, give easier finishing and better quality without shades (snow), are useful on a wide range of articles without change in equipment, and are noncontaminating.

IT **65-49-6**, p-Aminosalicylic acid  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (coupling agent, comps. contg., for simultaneous tanning and dyeing of hides, for final color development)

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:493477 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:93477  
 TITLE: Chemical constituents of the lichen species *Cetraria islandica*  
 AUTHOR(S): Solberg, Y.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Res. Lab., Agric. Univ. Norway, Aas, N-1432, Norway  
 SOURCE: Journal of the Hattori Botanical Laboratory (1986), 60, 391-406  
 CODEN: JHBLAI; ISSN: 0073-0912  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB In studies of the lichen species *C. islandica*, concn. of a

chloroform-methanolic **ext.** led to the isolation of fractions contg. hydrocarbons, fatty alcs., fatty acids, keto acids, dicarboxylic acids, sterols, mono-, sesqui-, di- and triterpenoids, and some arom. compds. C17-alkadiene, linoleic and linolenic acids, ketostearic acid, protolichesterinic acid and fatty acids similar to protolichesterinic acid were found as the main constituents of the lichen **ext.** Most of the detected compds. are new for this lichen species. Results also revealed some unknown constituents.

IT **112-80-1, Oleic acid**, biological studies  
 RL: BOC (Biological occurrence); BSU (Biological study, unclassified);  
 BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence)  
 (of *Cetraria islandica*)

L18 ANSWER 9 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:567092 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 101:167092  
 TITLE: The excitatory substance of the Mimosaceae  
 AUTHOR(S): Bielenberg, Wiebke; Esterbauer, Hermann; Hayn, Marianne; Umrath, Karl  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Biochem., Univ. Graz, Graz, A-8010, Austria  
 SOURCE: Phytol (Horn, Austria) (1984), 24(1), 1-10  
 CODEN: PHYNAZ; ISSN: 0079-2047  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB In exts. of leaves of **Mimosa pudica**, 2 activity max. regarding the initiation of leaf movements were sepd. by chromatog. on a Sephadex column. The first max. (E) had .apprx.80%, the second (G) .apprx.20% of the activity. .beta.-Glucosidase did not alter the activity of E, but destroyed the activity of G. Further expts. showed that substance E was a carboxylic acid, probably aliph. Substance G was a phenolic glycoside, which, in contrast to substance E, was not retained by an anion exchanger filter. Leaf exts. of *Neptunia plena*, another mimosaceous plant, had the same activity as exts. of *M. pudica* regarding the initiation of leaf movements of **Mimosa**. On the Sephadex column exts. of *Neptunia* had 1 activity max. with the elution vol. of the E activity of **Mimosa** exts. On an anion exchange filter *Neptunia* exts. lost their whole activity, whereas **Mimosa** exts. retained some activity corresponding to the activity of the glycoside. Thus, the acid responsible for the E activity of a **Mimosa ext.** is the excitatory substance of the Mimosaceae. By expts. on *M. pudica* sprouts with different liberating substances it was found that the excitatory substance had .gtoreq.1 OH-groups and a carboxylic acid group in the trans position.

IT **50-78-2 69-72-7**, biological studies  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (leaf movement induction by, in *Mimosa*)

L18 ANSWER 10 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1975:59935 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 82:59935  
 TITLE: Cowhide sheets for ready-made clothing  
 AUTHOR(S): Gratacos, E.; Cot, J.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Curidos Patronato "Juan de la Cierva", Barcelona, Spain  
 SOURCE: AQEIC Boletin Tecnico (1974), 25(9), 244-70  
 CODEN: AQECA4; ISSN: 0365-5873  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Spanish

AB In a series of tests in which chrome tanned cowhide was retanned with 4

different agents only a 10% soln. of 40% ammonium oleate (I) [544-60-5] produced an increase in tear strength. The hide was retanned with a 10% soln. of 25% glutaraldehyde [111-30-8], with a soln. contg. 5% substitute syntan and 5% **mimosa ext.**, with a 10% soln. of a syntan-chrome mixt., and with the I soln. and the thickness increased 4.80-7.92% whereas the tear strength changed by -2.14, -0.66, -8.84 and +8.69% resp. for the 4 treatments. The effect of the 4 retanning treatments remained const. when the amt. of chrome in the tanned hide varied. Tear strength was a function of thickness and was greatest for thick samples retanned in the blue. The effect of fatliquoring of leather retanned with I was examd.

IT 544-60-5

RL: USES (Uses)  
(retanning with, of chrome leather)

L18 ANSWER 11 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1969:27748 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 70:27748  
TITLE: The pectin-pectin enzyme problem in pickle manufacture  
AUTHOR(S): Krause, M.; Bock, Willy  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Ernaehr., Potsdam-Rehbruecke, Fed. Rep. Ger.  
SOURCE: Ernahrungsforschung (1968), 13(2), 419-30  
CODEN: ERNFA7; ISSN: 0071-1179  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: German

AB During the fermentation phase in the manuf. of pickles the action of **lactic acid**, NaCl, and the pectin enzymes of the cucumbers themselves on the protopectin components of the pickled material causes increased soln. and a marked deesterification of the cucumber pectin. The significant loss caused by softening of the pickles due to further primary protopectin decompn. is probably due to pectin-decomp. enzymes of microbial origin. Satisfactory pickles should have as little sol. pectin as possible, a low activity of pectinolytic enzymes, as well as a high pectinase-inhibiting action. The addn. of tanninlike pectinase inhibitors (catechintannin compds. such as **mimosa bark ext.**), Ca salts, and sorbic acid (esp. K sorbate) will reduce softening.

L18 ANSWER 12 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:86641 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:86641  
TITLE: Rapid tanning of leather  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Farbenfabriken Bayer A.-G.  
SOURCE: Neth. Appl., 20 pp.  
CODEN: NAXXAN  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Dutch  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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NL 6607755		19661206		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 19650605

AB Mordanted skins are acidified to pH 3-3.6, pretanned with chrome tanning agents, and tanned with vegetable or synthetic tanning agents. Thus, mordanted kipskins were pickled with 60% H2O at 20.degree., 0.8% 66.degree. Be. H2SO4, 1.5% Ca formate and 4% Na .beta.-naphthalenesulfonate for 2 hrs., pretanned with 2.5% 33% basic Cr sulfate

(25% Cr2O3) for 2 hrs. Tanning was completed with a 5.degree. Be. soln. of 35 parts **mimosa** tannin, 50 parts pure sulfite quebracho **ext.**, and 15 parts pure adduct of 1 mole H2CO, 1 mole 4,4'-dihydroxydiphenyl sulfone, and 0.85 mole .beta.-naphthalenesulfonic acid for 2 days. A soft leather was obtained. NaHSO4, KHSO4, (NH4)2SO4, NH4Cl, Na2S2O5, HCO2H, acetic acid, **lactic acid**, and HCl were also used for pickling.

L18 ANSWER 13 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1953:52038 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 47:52038  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 47:8842c-e  
TITLE: Occurrence of malonic acid in plants  
AUTHOR(S): Bentley, L. E.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. London  
SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1952), 170, 847-8  
CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Malonic acid (I) was **extd.** from plant leaves by H2SO4 soln., and identified by filter paper chromatography, use being made of a soln. contg. tert-AmOH 80, CHCl3 80, H2O 80, and HCOOH 30, for development. I, 0.5 to 2 mg., was found per g. fresh wt. in leaves from 18 species taken from the genera: Medicago, Phaseolus, Vicia, Ononis, Astragalus, Trifolium, Lupinus, Anthyllis, Lotus, Melilotus, Colutea, Sophora, Thermopsis, and Trigonella. I was not found in species from the following genera: Lathyrus, Onobrychis, Vicia, Cercis, **Mimosa**, Piptanthus, Hedysarum, Cassia, and Gleditsia. Malic and citric acids were found in all 27 exts. Ext. of leaves of Helianthus annuus purified and concd. by the use of ion-exchange resins were found to contain citric, malic, I, lactic, succinic, aconitic, and fumaric acids. Pure I was sepd. from a mixt. of I, citric, malic, lactic, succinic, aconitic, and fumaric acids found in Phaseolus coccineus (runner bean).

IT **50-21-5, Lactic acid**  
(in sunflower leaves)

L18 ANSWER 14 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1946:2975 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 40:2975  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 40:479f-g  
TITLE: Chemical examination of the seeds of Mimosa pudica Linn. I. Analysis of fatty oil  
AUTHOR(S): Aggarwal, Joti Sarup; Karimullah  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Delhi  
SOURCE: Journal of Scientific & Industrial Research (1945), 4, 80-2  
CODEN: JSIRAC; ISSN: 0022-4456  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The seeds of **Mimosa** pudica Linn (Lajwanti) (I) contain about 17% fat. The fat resembled soybean oil in characteristics. The component fat acids found in oil **extd.** from I consisted of linolenic acid 0.4%, linoleic acid 51%, **oleic acid** 31%, palmitic acid 8.7%, and stearic acid 8.9%. There was 2.5% unsapond. matter which consisted of 2 sterols, one not yet identified m. 209-210.degree. and the other presumably sitosterol.

L18 ANSWER 15 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1938:55495 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 32:55495  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 32:7764c-e  
TITLE: Influence of different acids on tanning with  
**mimosa extract**

AUTHOR(S): Aabye, J. S.; Rasmussen, O. V.

SOURCE: Stiasny Festschr. (1937) 9-12

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Liter portions of solns. (d. 1.14) of **mimosa ext.** were reduced to pH 3.2 with various acids such as 10 g. of concd. HCl, 10 g. of HCO<sub>2</sub>H, 55 g. of AcOH, 60 g. of EtCO<sub>2</sub>H, 30 g. of lactic or 18 g. of phthalic acid. The liquors contg. AcOH and EtCO<sub>2</sub>H gave firmer leathers in the wet state, but this was not so marked after drying and rolling. The finished leathers differed in color and had the following degrees of tannage: HCl 52, HCO<sub>2</sub>H 54, AcOH 74 and **lactic acid** 78. The phys. properties were less affected by the dissocn. const. of the acid.

L18 ANSWER 16 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1936:41086 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 30:41086

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 30:5447e-h

TITLE: Sediment formation in aqueous vegetable tanning extracts

AUTHOR(S): Nemec, Vladimir

SOURCE: Technicka Hlidka Kozeluzska (1934), 10, 44-123

From: Chem. Zentr. 1935, I, 3086

CODEN: THKOAC; ISSN: 0371-7399

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB In the case of chestnut and oak exts. the wt. and vol. of the sediment produced increases with increasing concn. up to a max.; a similar relation does not hold for **mimosa ext.** As to the influence of cooling the solns., the tanning exts. are most sensitive at the crit. concn. at which the concn. curve reaches its max. Upon cooling below 18.degree. a large amt. of sediment is regularly formed which retains for a long time the ability to again go into soln. upon raising the temp. Not only the inorg. but also most of the org. acids cause a sepn. of the tanning agents as sediment. Fatty acids dissolve such sediment, their solvent ability increasing from acetic to butyric acid. **Lactic acid** also has a peptizing effect. The solvent action of fatty acids, alc., acetone, glycerol, etc., can be ascribed to their reducing effect upon the colloidal sediment particles. As a rule, the most marked pptg. action by acids (oxalic, HCl) upon the tanning agents appears at the crit. concn. At higher pH values the flocculation point is shifted by only 0.1-0.3.

L18 ANSWER 17 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1932:32624 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 26:32624

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 26:3402h-i

TITLE: Changes of hydrogen-ion concentration (pH) of acids in the presence of vegetable tanning materials

AUTHOR(S): Chernov, N.; Kolesnikov, V.

SOURCE: Vestnik Kozhevennoi Prom. Torgov. (1929) 51-2

From: Chem. Zentr. 1930, 11, 3679

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The pH of 0.1 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, **lactic acid** and AcOH increases

when the acids are treated with 1.degree. B.acte.e. tanning solns. This increase depends upon the strength of the acid and the nature of the tanning material. The weaker the acid the larger is the increase. Mixts. of 2 different tanning liquors of 1.degree. B.acte.e. do not change the pH of acids as calcd. from their resp. values, except mixts. of barks of willow, mangrove, pine, **mimosa** and "ordinary" quebracho **ext.**

L18 ANSWER 18 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1931:39281 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 25:39281  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 25:4428c-d  
 TITLE: Sulfurized fatty oils  
 INVENTOR(S): Bunbury, H. M.; Clarke, R. B. F. F.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
GB 343533		19291014	GB	
AB	With a sulfurized or vulcanized fatty oil such as a rubber substitute as described in Brit. 343,099 (preceding abstr.), there is incorporated a material such as tannic acid, gallic acid or quebracho, <b>mimosa</b> , gambier or like <b>extracts</b> (the incorporation being effected at the beginning, during or after the vulcanization). The products are readily emulsifiable, and may be mixed with substances such as <b>oleic acid</b> , casein or other protective colloids, etc.			

L18 ANSWER 19 OF 19 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1929:46738 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 23:46738  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 23:5347g-h  
 TITLE: The influence of tanning materials on the degree of dissociation of acids  
 AUTHOR(S): Czernov, N.; Sipin, S.  
 SOURCE: Vestnik Kozhevennoi Prom. i Torgovli (1927) 285  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
 AB Solns. of H2SO4, HCl, AcOH and **lactic acid** (0.02 N) in 1.degree. solns. of mangrove, **mimosa** bark, ordinary quebracho, sulfited quebracho, valony and spruce **extracts** were studied. The H-ion concn. of weak acids is lowered much more by tanning exts. than is that of strong acids.

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L1 1463 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON LACTIC ACID?/CN  
 L2 5764 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON SALICYLIC ACID?/CN  
 L3 889 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON OLEIC ACID?/CN  
 L4 1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON "MIMOSA, EXT."/CN  
 L5 2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON ("CETRARIA ISLANDICA, EXT."/CN OR  
 "CETRARIA TENUIFOLIA, EXT."/CN)  
 L11 120606 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L1 OR LACTIC(W)ACID?  
 L12 75291 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L2 OR SALICYLIC(W)ACID?  
 L13 77019 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L3 OR OLEIC(W)ACID?  
 L14 438 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR  
 ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA) (L)EXTRACT?  
 L15 7 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA  
 L16 21 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON (L11 OR L12 OR L13) AND (L14 OR L15)  
 L19 1630 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR  
 ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA OR CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA  
 L20 467 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L19 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14)  
 L21 18 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L20 AND (OTIC OR EAR OR VETERINAR? OR  
 ANIMAL? OR LIVESTOCK? OR PET OR PETS)  
 L22 17 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON L21 NOT L16

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L22 ANSWER 1 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:96176 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:142480  
 TITLE: Dietetic and/or pharmaceutical compositions containing  
 a plant extract and probiotic microorganisms  
 INVENTOR(S): Fabre, Pierre; Fabre, Bernard; Groubert, Alain  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Laboratoires Dolisos, Fr.  
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 10 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: French  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1281403	A1	20030205	EP 2002-291914	20020729
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
FR 2827774	A1	20030131	FR 2001-10181	20010730
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		FR 2001-10181 A 20010730		
AB Dietetic and/or pharmaceutical compns. contg. a plant ext. and probiotic microorganisms are claimed. Selection of microorganisms and the plants exts. are described.				
REFERENCE COUNT: 5		THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

L22 ANSWER 2 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:977626 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:28985  
 TITLE: Cosmetic treatment method for stretch marks  
 INVENTOR(S): Denner, Alfred  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fr.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: French  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002102341	A1	20021227	WO 2002-FR2047	20020614
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG FR 2825918 A1 20021220 FR 2001-7789 20010614				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2001-7789 A 20010614  
 AB Cosmetic treatment method for stretch marks, characterized in comprising sequential application of a rubefacient agent, a nutritional material based on amino acids, a vegetable ext. compn. for increasing the vascularization of the skin, a hydrating compn. and optionally a compn. for accelerating the suppression of discolorations, each of the above compns. being applied by the topical route.  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 3 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:877248 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:337105  
 TITLE: Method for producing **animal** fodder additive containing a flavonoid-rich **mimosa extract**  
 INVENTOR(S): Andresen, Georg; Jensen, Hans  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Diarex v/G.Andresen, Den.; Flex Foder Holding ApS  
 SOURCE: Dan., 28 pp.  
 CODEN: DAXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Danish  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DK 172775	B1	19990712	DK 1998-335	19980312
DK 9800335	A	19990712		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 1998-335 19980312  
 AB A method for producing a food additive is disclosed which involves taste-masking to make palatable the flavonoids found in the **mimosa** exts. used in the food additive.

L22 ANSWER 4 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:712813 HCAPLUS  
 TITLE: Composition for treating wssv infected tiger shrimp  
 INVENTOR(S): Desai, Ulhas Manohar; Achuthankutty, Chittur  
 Thelakkat; Sreepada, Rayadurga Anantha



PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002072121	A1	20020919	WO 2001-IN148	20010822
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

## PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2001-788601 A 20010221

AB The present invention relates to a composition useful as prophylactic and/or therapeutic agent for the management of viral and bacterial diseases in aquatic **animals**, said composition containing effective amount of **extract** obtained from the plants Latena camera, Aegle marmelos, Occimum sanctum, **Mimosa** pudica, Cynalon dactylon, Curcuma longa, and Allium sativum, optionally in combination with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluents or excipients.

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 5 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:112195 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:196474

TITLE: An oil-in-water emulsion for use on human skin for cleansing, preserving or improving the condition of the skin

INVENTOR(S): Hyldgaard, Jorgen; Larsen, Jimmi; Jensen, Anette Severin

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Plum Kemi Produktion A/S, Den.; Hyldgaard, Jorgen; Larsen, Jimmi; Jensen, Anette Severin

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 77 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9805294	A1	19980212	WO 1997-DK324	19970801
W: AL, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,				

GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
 AU 9736920 A1 19980225 AU 1997-36920 19970801  
 EP 915693 A1 19990519 EP 1997-933638 19970801  
 R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
 IE, FI  
 BR 9711019 A 19990817 BR 1997-11019 19970801  
 CN 1226816 A 19990825 CN 1997-196982 19970801  
 US 6342208 B1 20020129 US 1999-230777 19990308  
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DK 1996-828 A 19960802  
 DK 1996-1465 A 19961220  
 WO 1997-DK324 W 19970801  
 AB Disclosed is an oil-in-water emulsion, esp. for use on mammalian skin, in particular on human skin, or hair in order to cleanse the skin or hair, remove dirt, etc., and/or to preserve or improve the condition of the skin, and/or to prevent or treat various skin conditions such as, e.g., dry skin, irritated skin or otherwise traumatized skin. Upon application on a skin surface and following rinsing or flushing the skin surface with a liq., the oil-in-water emulsion separates into at least two distinct phases and leaves a protective layer on the skin comprising at least a part of the oily phase. The oil-in-water emulsion also has useful properties with respect to protection of the skin against sun light and with respect to combating attack from parasites like lice, fleas and scabies on mammals such as humans, domestic **animals** and **pets**. Also disclosed is a skin-friendly lipid, namely Meadowfoam seed oil, as a therapeutic agent, and as an agent which in itself in synergistic effect with other constituents is effective against mammalian parasites, esp. from the phylum Arthropoda, and as an agent which is effective as a sunscreen or a UV-A, UV-B or UV-C filter. A skin-cleansing emulsion contained water 57.94, Na4EDTA 0.31, citric acid 0.5, MEA (99%) 2.4, KOH (46%) 0.16, palmitic acid 11.38, glycerol tricaprilate/caprinate 13.82, sulfated castor oil 2.24, parabens 0.73, Tegobetain F50 (cocoamidopropyl betaine) 5.36, Meadowfoam seed triglycerides 4.47, Lutensol TO3 (C9-11 Pareth) 0.69 %.  
 IT **112-80-1**, 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oil-in-water cosmetic cleansing emulsions for improving skin conditions)  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L22 ANSWER 6 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:412154 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:12154  
 TITLE: The use of tannin from chestnut (*Castanea vesca*)  
 AUTHOR(S): Krisper, P.; Tisler, V.; Skubic, V.; Rupnik, I.; Kobal, S.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Jugotannin Chem. Ind., Sevnica, 68290, Slovenia  
 SOURCE: Basic Life Sciences (1992), 59(Plant Polyphenols), 1013-19  
 CODEN: BLFSBY; ISSN: 0090-5542  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB A review with 5 refs. on chestnut **ext.**, which after **mimosa** and quebracho exts. is the third most important vegetable tanning **ext.** used for leather prodn., is presented. It is produced only in Europe on the northern side of the Mediterranean sea. The **ext.** is prepd. by hot water **extn.** of the bark and wood, followed by spray-drying of the soln. Anal. shows that there are

insignificant variations in **ext.** quality between batches, so the **ext.** can be used with modern automated leather prodn. systems. The **ext.** contains approx. 75% active tanning substances. The primary component is castalagin, along with smaller amts. of vescalagin, castalin, and vescalin. A castalagin-based pharmaceutical product, which prevents water losses through mucous membranes, is currently in use for prevention and treatment of diarrhea in pigs and cattle that is caused by changes in diet. The castalagin may also form chelates with iron, which influences the reabsorption of the metal in the **animal** digestive tract.

L22 ANSWER 7 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:424401 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:24401  
 TITLE: Repellents for domestic **animals** and birds  
 INVENTOR(S): Sasaki, Toshuki; Toyama, Masao  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Fumakilla Ltd., Japan; Kayo Sangyo K. K.  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03074306	A2	19910328	JP 1989-207961	19890814
JP 2860484	B2	19990224		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-207961 19890814  
 AB The repellents comprise odorous substances and sensory stimulants. Cineol 50 and **mimosa** tannins 50 g were mixed. Then, 20 g of the mixt. was sprayed over 80 g gypsum granules to give a cat repellent.  
 IT **119-36-8**, Methyl salicylate  
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
 (**animal** repellent contg. **mimosa** tannins and)

L22 ANSWER 8 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:508193 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:108193  
 TITLE: Atomic absorption spectrometric microdetermination of tungsten(VI) in alloys and environmental samples after extractive separation with a hydroxamic acid into MIBK  
 AUTHOR(S): Abbasi, S. A.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Salim Ali Sch. Ecol., Pondicherry Cent. Univ., Pondicherry, 605 001, India  
 SOURCE: International Journal of Environmental Analytical Chemistry (1989), 35(3), 139-47  
 CODEN: IJEAA3; ISSN: 0306-7319  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Tungsten(VI) was selectively extd. from 2-8M HCl or 15-20M H2SO4 media with N-p-methoxyphenyl-2-furylacrylohydroxamic acid (MFHA) in MIBK and detd. at. absorption spectrometrically at 400.9 nm employing nitrous oxide-acetylene flame. The method was significantly more selective and sensitive than the prevailing methods for tungsten(VI) based on flame at. absorption spectrometry, and was successfully applied to the trace detn. of the metal in alloys, ores, plant tissues, **animal** tissues, and freshwaters. MFHA was chosen from among eleven new hydroxamic acids.

L22 ANSWER 9 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:133875 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:133875  
TITLE: Composition, flavor extract, protease, and  
glycosidases of clam bellies collected from clam  
processing plants  
AUTHOR(S): Reddy, N. Rukma; Flick, George J.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Food Sci. Technol., Virginia Polytech. Inst. and  
State Univ., Blacksburg, VA, 24061, USA  
SOURCE: Journal of Agricultural and Food Chemistry (1989),  
37(2), 341-5  
CODEN: JAFCAU; ISSN: 0021-8561  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Clam bellies (stomach, liver, other organs) were collected from 2 clam  
processing plants [1 processing surf clams (*Spisula solidissima*) and the  
other mostly ocean quahogs (*Arctica islandica*)] and analyzed for  
proximate compn., mineral content, and protease and glycosidase  
activities. The whole clam bellies contained 49.6-52.4% of protein and  
large amts. of P, Ca, Mg, K, and Na. These minerals represented 51% of  
the ash in whole bellies. The flavor **ext.** of clam bellies had  
unacceptable flavor and was not suitable for incorporation into human food  
products. The crude exts. of clam bellies from both plants contained both  
protease and glycosidases. .beta.-Glycosidase activity was higher than  
.alpha.-glycosidase activity. Laminarinase, .beta.-1,6-glycosidase, and  
.beta.-1,4-glucosidase activities were detected in the exts. of clam  
bellies from both plants. The suitability of clam bellies in feeds and  
**pet** foods is discussed.

L22 ANSWER 10 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1967:103797 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 66:103797  
TITLE: Effect on hamster caries of purine derivatives,  
vanillin, and some tannin-containing materials  
AUTHOR(S): Stralfors, Allan  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Umea, Umea, Swed.  
SOURCE: Archives of Oral Biology (1967), 12(3), 321-32  
CODEN: AOBIAR; ISSN: 0003-9969  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB A cariostatic effect without impairment of growth was observed for  
xanthine (0.2), vanillin (0.05 and 0.1%), and for the tannin-contg.  
materials, tannic acid (0.01, 0.02, and 0.05%), **mimosa**  
**ext.** (prepd. from *Acacia mollissima* bark) (0.05%), and quebracho  
**ext.** (prepd. from *Schinopsis lorentzii* wood) (0.2%). Higher  
concns. of the latter 3 substances lowered the growth rate. Theobromine  
and caffeine (0.2%) inhibited caries but impaired growth. In the control  
group, a significant increase of caries with the lowered food consumption  
and lowered growth was observed. In small **animals**, the natural  
tooth-cleansing probably is less effective because the jaws, the tongue,  
and the lips are smaller, the muscles are weaker, and the salivary glands  
produce less saliva. The application of this point of view to the  
phenomenon of increased caries at a young age was discussed. 32  
references.

L22 ANSWER 11 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:406355 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:6355  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:1160a-b

TITLE: **Animal** growth accelerators  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Produits Chimiques et Celluloses Rey  
 SOURCE: 12 pp.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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FR 1379648		19641127	FR	19630614
BE 648978			BE	

AB A tannin-based plant **ext.**, which is incorporated in the food supply of chickens, pigs, and cattle, is claimed to accelerate growth rate and promote vitality. The substance is **extd.** from chestnut, myobalan, quebracho, **mimosa**, valonia, and oak pyrogallic, hydrolyzable catechuic and similar tannins are present.

L22 ANSWER 12 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:439068 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 57:39068  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 57:7836h-i,7837a-c  
 TITLE: Inhibition of growth of hair by mimosine  
 AUTHOR(S): Crounse, R. G.; Maxwell, J. D.; Blank, H.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. of Miami School of Med., Miami, FL  
 SOURCE: Nature (London, United Kingdom) (1962), 194, 694-5  
 CODEN: NATUAS; ISSN: 0028-0836  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Loss of hair in **animals** and native women following ingestion of foliage and (or) seeds of *Leucaena glauca* has been attributed to a water-sol. amino acid termed leucenol which is identical to mimosine (I) obtained from **Mimosa pudica**. I occurs primarily in the seeds of *L. glauca*, and in lesser amts. in the foliage and stems. Groups of mice were fed cakes contg. 5% and 10% whole ground *L. glauca* seed and 0.5% and 1.0% purified I (**extd.** from the seeds), mixed with ground com. mouse pellets and agar. Control **animals** received cakes without seeds or I. The hair growth, or anagen, cycle has 2 phases: growing or anagen, and resting or telogen. In order to induce a new anagen cycle in the hair follicles, a large area of the body of each **animal** was plucked free of hair. All control **animals** regrew thick hair coats in the epilated areas within 8-10 days. The **animals** fed 5% ground seed and 0.5% I also regrew hair normally. No hair regrowth was noted in **animals** receiving 10% ground seed or 1.0% I. The 1.0% I diet was continued for 9 weeks with no evidence of new hair in the plucked areas, and loss of hair from the face and head was noted in the 9th week. Loss of hair from the face and head was due to the normal gradual loss of telogen hairs which would normally have been replaced by new anagen hairs. Damage by drug administration occurs only to hairs in the anagen stage. Mimosine has been shown to act as a tyrosine analog, capable of inhibition of tyrosine decarboxylase and competitive inhibition of tyrosinase. Possibly, the toxic action of I on anagen hairs is due to inhibition of tyrosine-utilizing enzymes, or perhaps incorporation of mimosine into biol. vital proteins in place of tyrosine.

L22 ANSWER 13 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1962:27662 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 56:27662  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 56:5280a-d

TITLE: Stimulation of ascorbic acid synthesis and excretion  
by carcinogenic and other foreign compounds  
AUTHOR(S): Boyland, E.; Grover, P. L.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Roy. Cancer Hosp., London  
SOURCE: Biochemical Journal (1961), 81, 163-8  
CODEN: BIJOAK; ISSN: 0264-6021

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The following compds. increase synthesis and (or) excretion of ascorbic acid in the rat: 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene, SKF 525A, anthracene, phenanthrene, 3-methylcholanthrene, 4-dimethylaminoazobenzene, 3'-methyl-, 2-methyl-, and 4'-methyl-4-dimethylaminoazobenzene, dimethylnitrosamine, bromobenzene, CCl<sub>4</sub>, thioacetamide, ethionine, tannic acid, quebracho **ext.**, **mimosa ext.**, Pb acetate, 4-amino-4'-fluorobiphenyl, 4-aminobiphenyl, 2-acetamidofluorene, Sedormid, allylisopropylacetamide and croton oil. Na arsenite, methylbis(2-chloroethyl)amine, chlorambucil and Tween 8- had little or no effect. L-Galactono-.gamma.-lactone has been prepd. from D-galacturonic acid by high-pressure catalytic redn. Four g. of D-galacturonic acid in 100 ml. MeOH with 1 g. of Raney Ni was heated at 100.degree. for 24 hrs. at 150 atm. of H. The cooled mixt. was treated with activated C and filtered. The filtrate was evapd. in vacuo over concd. H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> for 48 hrs. to yield 3.2 g. of material which was crystd. from abs. EtOH-Et<sub>2</sub>O (5:1 vols.). Yield of L-galactono-.gamma.-lactone was 2.1 g., m. 128.degree.. The rate of conversion of L-galactono-.gamma.-lactone from ascorbic acid was the same in microsomes from normal rats and rats treated with 1,2,5,6-dibenzanthracene, which caused increased ascorbic acid excretion in the whole **animal**.

L22 ANSWER 14 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:98692 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:98692  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:17427d-i,17428a-b  
TITLE: Experiments with lichen for ruminants and pigs  
AUTHOR(S): Presthegge, K.  
SOURCE: Forsk og Forsok Landbruket (1954), 5, 437-523  
From: Nutrition Abstr. & Revs. 25, Abstr. No. 2841(1955)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Lichen, used as winter feed in Norway, is better than straw. The lichens commonly collected are Cladonia rangiferina, C. alpestris, and C. sylvatica, all called reindeer moss; C. alpestris is the most plentiful. Smaller, more rapidly growing lichens such as Stereocaulon paschale and **Cetraria nivalis** appear. **Cetraria islandica** (Iceland moss) and other **Cetraria** species are used also. **Cetraria** is rich and Cladonia poor in water-sol. carbohydrates. The fiber content of dry matter of Cladonia is 40% and that of **Cetraria** 10%. The chief carbohydrate in **Cetraria** is lichenin, which resembles cellulose in chem. compn. and starch in phys. properties. Ether **ext.** varies in quantity and kind from one species to another; there is little fat and not enough total ether **ext.** to make investigation possible of the lichen acids which make up most of it. Higher **animals** cannot digest even the highly water-sol. lichenin since they produce no lichenase; lower **animals** and bacteria do. Analyses were made of 30 samples of Cladonia alpestris, 50 of **Cetraria islandica**, 4 of C. nivalis, 2 of S. paschale, and 1 each of Cladonia rangiferina, C. sylvatica, Alectoria ochrolia, and C. crispa. The chem. compn., in % of dry matter, was: org.

matter 98.0-99.4; crude protein 2.15 to 7.1 (Stereocaulon only; others max. 4.1); crude fat 0.7-8.5; N-free **ext.**, Cladonia and Stereocaulon 53.0-66.8, others 82.6-85.6; fiber, Cladonia 24.2-41.2, others 2.6-10.05. Digestibility trials with sheep were made, 36 with Cladonia alpestris, 2 with **Cetraria islandica**, and 5 with **Cetraria nivalis**, of which 2 were after treatment with alkali. The basal ration was of 600 g. hay, cereal, herring meal, and NaCl. The mean digestibility coeff. in that order were for org. matter 47.8, 48.3, 73.9, and 61.1; for N-free **ext.** plus fiber 52.1, 54.2, 78.9, and 65.3. Digestible protein was neg., -3.5, -3.9, -3.2, and -2.3/g. dry matter. The expts. with Cladonia were repeated in several years in an attempt to discover reasons for the considerable variations in digestibility, but no relation was found to any of the following: length of preliminary accustoming period, whether the sheep came from a lichen district or not, whether the lichen was stored fresh, frozen, or dry, whether it was given dry or steeped, or the quality of the hay in the basal ration. There was a neg. correlation ( $r = -0.48$ ) between fiber content and digestibility of org. matter. The highest digestibility was found with **Cetraria nivalis** but, in its natural condition, it was not readily eaten and caused digestive disturbances. After alkali treatment it was eagerly taken but part of the digestible matter was lost. A feeding expt. with 2 groups each of 7 cows is described in detail. Lichen, chiefly Cladonia alpestris, 10.75 kg., replaced 2.05 kg. cellulose, i.e., in approx. equiv. feed unit value. Milk yield was slightly increased and percentage fat reduced. In terms of 4% milk, there was no significant change in milk and there was none in body wt. Two groups, each of 11 pregnant ewes, were similarly fed, with lichen replacing cellulose, and again the records of performance were not significantly different. From the expts. with cows and ewes the feeding value of mixed lichens, chiefly Cladonia alpestris, is reckoned to be 0.45 feed unit/kg. dry matter. The expts. with pigs were with **Cetraria islandica** boiled for 1/2 hr. (without effect on digestibility) or for 2 hrs. in water; and with Cladonia alpestris, soaked in 0.5% NaOH or boiled in dil. HCl or H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Boiling for 2 hrs. increased the digestibility of org. matter of **Cetraria** from 27 to 45%; that of Cladonia after alkali treatment was 45 and after acid hydrolysis 65%. Loss of protein was up to 100 g./kg. dry matter of lichen. In feeding expts. there were 2 groups each given a normal cereal and herring meal ration to 60% of their normal allowance and one given one or other of the prepd. lichens. None of them had any feeding value for pigs.

L22 ANSWER 15 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1936:15486 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 30:15486

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 30:2033h-i,2034h-i,2035a-c

TITLE: Characteristics of vegetable tanning materials. VII. The amount, velocity and intensity of combination of vegetable tanning materials with **animal** hide substance

AUTHOR(S): Stather, Fritz; Lauffmann, Reinhold

SOURCE: Collegium (Darmstadt) (1935) 420-33,470-1

CODEN: COLLA6

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C. A. 29, 2774.9. Strips of fresh beef hide, from which the outer layers had been split, were tanned with 10 com. vegetable tanning exts. The velocity of tanning was detd. by removing part of the hide from the tanning **ext.** after 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32 and 64 days, washing it 10 times with water and analyzing it. The amt. of tanning was measured by

the max. degree of tannage (parts combined tannin per 100 parts hide substance). The tanning curve followed the equation  $B = K \log 2t$  (erroneously given as  $B = K \sqrt{t}$  in the first paper), in which B is the amt. of combined tannin, K a const. characteristic of the tannin and t is time. Values for K and amt. of tanning, resp., were: chestnut 36.3, 46.2, quebracho 32.5, 53.3, sulfited quebracho 31.7, 52.2, myrobolans 31.6, 51.3, **mimosa** 30.2, 51.9, sumac 27.2, 40.9, valonia 26.0, 45.6, oak bark 22.5, 41.8, gambier 22.4, 42.1, pine bark 16.8, 30.5. The intensity of tanning was detd. by washing the leather for 28 days, rotating constantly, with one change of water per day. Afterward the residue was washed 16 days with 70% alc. but the alcohol soln. bore no relation to the water soln. and was of no value in detg. intensity. The first 8 aq. exts. were considered to give the "free H<sub>2</sub>O-sol. matter," and the sum of extns. 9-13 the "fixed H<sub>2</sub>O-l. matter," and matter going into soln. in extns. 14-28 was considered to result from hydrolysis of the leather. "Free H<sub>2</sub>O-sol. matter" was fairly const. at 13-14%, but was a little higher for gambier, myrobolans and valonia. "Fixed H<sub>2</sub>O-sol. matter" varied from 1.5 to 2.6. The percentage decrease in degree of tannage from the 13th to the 28th washing was taken as a measure of intensity. The values ranged from 19 for oak and sumac to 25 for pine and gambier.

L22 ANSWER 16 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1935:48194 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 29:48194  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 29:6272b-e  
TITLE: Presence of sterols in vascular cryptogams  
AUTHOR(S): Montignie, E.  
SOURCE: Bull. soc. chim. [5] (1935), 2, 1219  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB cf. C. A. 29, 3703.4. The presence of sterols in fungi, particularly in ergot and yeasts, and in common algae has been demonstrated. A study of various common drugs, including horsetail (I) (*Equisetum arvensis*), fern (II) (*Scopolopendrium officinalis*) and iceland moss (III) (*Cetraria islandica*) has shown that the sterols are commonly present in the cryptogams as well as in the phanerogams and permits the generalization that the sterols are found throughout the vegetable kingdom. After maceration of 500 g. of powd. I for 8 days with 21. of 95% alc. the green **ext.** was filtered and evapd. over the steam bath. The residue was boiled up with alc. KOH for 1 hr., dild. with H<sub>2</sub>O and filtered. The alc. soln. of the green unsaponifiable residue was treated with **animal** black and after filtration and evapn. yielded colorless crystals of sterols which gave a beautiful green Liebermann reaction, a pos. reaction with AcCl and ZnCl<sub>2</sub> and an intense red color with CHCl<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. By working up the Et<sub>2</sub>O soln. of the residue insol. in alc. further yields of sterol were obtained. Small quantities of sterols were similarly **extd.** from II and III.

L22 ANSWER 17 OF 17 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1907:236 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1:236  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 1:74a-d  
TITLE: The Digestibility and Utilization of Some Polysaccharide Carbohydrates Derived from the Lichens and Algae  
AUTHOR(S): Saiki, T.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sheffield Lab.; Physiol. Chem., Yale Univ.  
SOURCE: Journal of Biological Chemistry (1907), 2, 251-266



CODEN: JBCHA3; ISSN: 0021-9258

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Experiments with a variety of alga and lichen preparations, **extracts** of **Cetraria islandica** (Irish moss) and *Chondrus crispus*, (Irish moss) and Japanese kombu, wakame, non, and agar-agar) containing a large proportion of polysaccharide carbohydrates indicated that the latter were not readily transformed to sugar by carbohydrate-digesting enzymes of **animal** origin (ptyalin, pancreatic amylase, intestinal **extract**) and scarcely more readily by vegetable enzymes (malt diastase, taka-diastase, inulase) or bacteria (*.beta.. coil communis*). Corresponding with this, the digestibility and availability of such products in the alimentary tract were found to be very imperfect in both man and **animals**. The results of these investigations should be applied in criticism of the claims made for some of the "food preparations" rich in indigestible carbohydrates, and many food materials more properly rated as "food accessories."

HOW MANY MORE ANSWERS DO YOU WISH TO SCAN? (1):0

=> d stat que

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L1      1463 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LACTIC ACID?/CN
L2      5764 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SALICYLIC ACID?/CN
L3      889  SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  OLEIC ACID?/CN
L4      1    SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "MIMOSA, EXT."/CN
L5      2    SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ("CETRARIA ISLANDICA, EXT."/CN OR
      "CETRARIA TENUIFOLIA, EXT."/CN)
L11     120606 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L1 OR LACTIC(W)ACID?
L12     75291 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L2 OR SALICYLIC(W)ACID?
L13     77019 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L3 OR OLEIC(W)ACID?
L14     438   SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR
      ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA) (L)EXTRACT?
L15     7     SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA
L16     21    SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  (L11 OR L12 OR L13) AND (L14 OR L15)
L19     1630 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L4 OR L5 OR MIMOSA OR CETRARIA OR
      ISLANDICA OR TENUIFLORA OR CAMOMILLA OR RECUTICA
L20     467   SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L19 AND (L12 OR L13 OR L14)
L21     18    SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L20 AND (OTIC OR EAR OR VETERINAR? OR
      ANIMAL? OR LIVESTOCK? OR PET OR PETS)
L23     38    SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L21 OR L16
L26     31    SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L20 AND (?BACTER? OR INFECT? OR
      ?MICROB?)
L27     20    SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  L26 NOT L23
  
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=> d ibib abs hitrn 127 1-20

L27 ANSWER 1 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71788 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:139647

TITLE: Multi-layer reaction mixtures and apparatuses for  
delivering a volatile component via a controlled  
exothermic reaction

INVENTOR(S): Li, Yu-Jun; Mao, Mark Hsiang-Kuen; Tamura, Haruo; Hu,  
Hsin-Yuan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 36 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002005640	A1	20020124	WO 2000-US19081	20000713
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1298993	A1	20030409	EP 2000-950328	20000713

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL

US 2003105192 A1 20030605 US 2003-340993 20030113

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-US19081 W 20000713

AB Multilayer reaction mixts. that include exothermic generating particles having a water sol. coating encasing a portion of the particles, a volatile component and, optionally, a buffer, an aq. soln. or both are disclosed. At least two layers of the reaction mixt. contain exothermic generating particles and at least one layer of the reaction mixt. contains a portion of the exothermic generating particles suspended in a gel that includes the water sol. coating. These multilayer reaction mixts. are esp. suited to generate heat in a controllable manner, so that volatile components can be controllably released to the surrounding environment. App. and methods using these multilayer reaction mixts. are also disclosed.

IT 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(multilayer reaction mixts. and apparatuses for delivering volatile component via controlled exothermic reaction such as air treatment with perfumes and insecticides)

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 2 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:71778 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:123748

TITLE: Methods and apparatus for delivering a volatile component via a controlled exothermic reaction

INVENTOR(S): Li, Yu-jun; Mao, Mark Hsiang-kuen; Tamura, Haruo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002005620	A2	20020124	WO 2000-US19080	20000713
WO 2002005620	A3	20021010		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GM, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2001013246	A5	20020130	AU 2001-13246	20000713
EP 1299500	A2	20030409	EP 2000-975155	20000713
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL			
US 2003111637	A1	20030619	US 2003-341196	20030113

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: WO 2000-US19080 W 20000713

AB Reaction mixts. that include exothermic generating particles having a water sol. coating encasing a portion of the particles, a volatile

component and, optionally an aq. soln., and a buffer are disclosed. The reaction mixts. are esp. suited to generate heat in a controlled manner. In one such controlled reaction, the reaction components are mixed together and the mixt. increases in temp. to a set temp. within a predetd. time, and the mixt. remains at the set temp. for a longer period of time. In this manner, volatile components can be controllably released to the surrounding environment. The volatile components can be, e.g., a perfume, a fragrance, an insect repellent, a fumigant, a disinfectant, a **bactericide**, an insecticide, a pesticide, a germicide, an acaricide, a sterilizer, a deodorant, a fogging agent and mixt. of these. Apparatuses and methods that use these reaction mixts. are also disclosed. Exothermic generating particles are coated with PEG as follows. A premix is made by combining magnesium powder and anhyd. citric acid (1:6.5), and then a fragrant oil is added to this premix. The premix is then added into melted PEG. The melted PEG is a mixt. of 3 different mol. wts., PEG 600, PEG 1000, and PEG 2000. The melted PEG mixt. is around 50.degree.. The mixt. is then cooled to for 10 min to approx. 20-25.degree.. The product comprises PEG of 3 different mol. wts., a fragrant oil, magnesium powder and anhyd. citric acid powder, and is a gel with suspended particles.

IT **69-72-7, Salicylic acid**, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);

USES (Uses)

(app. for delivering volatile components via controlled exothermic reaction)

L27 ANSWER 3 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:239185 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:57442

TITLE: Polykinetoplast DNA structure in *Dimastigella trypaniformis* and *Dimastigella mimosa* (Kinetoplastida)

AUTHOR(S): Stolba, Petr; Jirku, Milan; Lukes, Julius

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Biology, Institute of Parasitology, Branisovska 31, Czech Academy of Sciences, and University of South Bohemia, Ceske Budejovice, 37005, Czech Rep.

SOURCE: Molecular and Biochemical Parasitology (2001), 113(2), 323-326

CODEN: MBIPDP; ISSN: 0166-6851

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ireland Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The structure of polykinetoplast (poly-kDNA) was described in the parasitic *D. trypaniformis* and free-living *D. mimosa* isolated from the intestine of a termite in Germany and a sewage plant in Russia, resp. The *Dimastigellas* were cultivated and after partial removal of the feeder **bacteria** by differential centrifugation, total DNA was **extd.** avoiding vortexing and shearing. Undigested *D. trypaniformis* DNA and *D. mimosa* DNA were subjected to electrophoresis in an agarose gel poststained with ethidium bromide (EtBr). Large amts. of DNA in the compression zone represented the chromosomal DNA of the flagellates and the contaminating **bacteria**. Prominent 1.45- and 1.3-kb minicircle bands were highly visible in the undigested DNAs of *D. trypaniformis* and *D. mimosa*, resp., and an addnl. fast migrating band appeared when the DNA was sepd. in the EtBr-contg. gel. The intercalation of EtBr induced supercoiling of minicircles present as relaxed open circle (OC) in *Dimastigella* kDNAs without nicks or gaps. However, in the presence of EtBr, only a part of

the minicircles was converted into non-catenated supercoils, and that the remaining circular mols. may contain nicks or gaps in vivo. Structural anal. of *D. mimosa* and *D. trypaniformis* revealed the distribution of poly-kDNA in multiple loci spread throughout the mitochondrial lumen.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 4 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:449934 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:2358

TITLE: Bioactive compounds from Iceland moss

AUTHOR(S): Ingolfssdottir, K.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacy, University of Iceland, Reykjavik, Iceland

SOURCE: Proceedings of the Phytochemical Society of Europe (2000), 44(Bioactive Carbohydrate Polymers), 25-36  
CODEN: APPEDR; ISSN: 0309-9393

PUBLISHER: Kluwer Academic Publishers

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Pharmacol. investigations of the lichen **Cetraria islandica** (L.) Ach. have shown that polysaccharides as well as low mol. wt. constituents exhibit significant biol. activity. A polysaccharide with a backbone of (1.fwdarw.6)-linked .alpha.-D-mannopyranosyl and .alpha.-D-(1.fwdarw.6)-galactopyranosyl units has been isolated from an alkali **ext.** of Iceland moss. The galactomannan (mean Mr = 18 kdalton) exhibited pronounced enhancement of phagocytosis in both in vitro and in vivo assays. In addn., several polysaccharide fractions, isolated from a hot aq. **ext.** of Iceland moss by ethanol fractionation and ion-exchange chromatog., exerted significant activity in several immunol. assays. The fractions showed in vitro anti-complementary activity, pronounced enhancement of in vitro granulocytic phagocytosis and a significant increase in the rate of colloidal carbon elimination in the in vivo carbon clearance test. An .alpha.-(1.fwdarw.3)-(1.fwdarw.4)-glucan (mean Mr = 2,000 kdalton) has been isolated in pure form from two of the aq. fractions. Of low mol. wt. constituents, the aliph. .alpha.-methylene-.gamma.-lactone (+)-protolichesterinic acid has exhibited prominent activity in several in vitro biol. assays. With ref. to the traditional use of Iceland moss, inhibitory effects of plant constituents on arachidonate metab. and **Helicobacter pylori** have been studied. In both cases activity was detected and attributed to protolichesterinic acid, which exhibited dose-dependent inhibitory effects (IC50 = 20 .mu.M) on the enzyme 5-lipoxygenase and an MIC range of 16-64 .mu.g/mL (n = 35) against *H. pylori*. Protolichesterinic acid has furthermore been shown to have marked anti-proliferative activity against two breast cancer cell lines (T-47D, ZR-75-1) and the leukemia cell line K-562 (ED50 = 3-15 .mu.M) without affecting normal lymphocytes and human skin fibroblasts.

REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 5 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:255626 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:306237

TITLE: A bioactive carotenoid from **Mimosa** invisa

AUTHOR(S): Largo, Guillermo, Jr.; Rideout, John A.; Ragasa, Consolacion Y.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Department, De La Salle University, Manila,

1004, Philippines  
 SOURCE: Philippine Journal of Science (1997), 126(1), 107-115  
 CODEN: PJSCAK; ISSN: 0031-7683  
 PUBLISHER: Science and Technology Information Institute, Dep. of  
 Science and Technology  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Four isolates were obtained from the chloroform **ext.** of the air  
 dried leaves of **Mimosa** invisa by vacuum liq. and gravity column  
 chromatog. (dry packing). Their cytotoxicity were evaluated by the brine  
 shrimp assay. The LC50 of isolates 1, 2, 3 and 4 were 416, 272, 24.2, and  
 281 .mu.g/mL, resp. Based on LC50, 3 showed significant antitumor and  
 anticancer potential. Thus, further biol. activity tests were conducted  
 on 3. Micronucleus test revealed that 3 at a dosage of 0.200 mg/kg  
 reduced the no. of micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes (MPCE)  
 induced by Mitomycin C by 81%, indicating that it is an antimutagen.  
 Isolate 3 of concns. 0.5, 0.7, 1.0, 1.4 and 2.0 .mu.g/mL was further  
 tested for **antimicrobial** potential by the disk diffusion method.  
 It showed max. activity at 2.0 .mu.g/mL against the following  
**bacteria**: Bacillus subtilis, Staphylococcus aureus, Escherichia  
 coli and Shigella dysenteriae and fungus Candida albicans. The structure  
 of 3 was elucidated by extensive 1D and 2D NMR and UV spectroscopy. It  
 was identified as lutein, a widely distributed carotenoid.  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
 RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L27 ANSWER 6 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:722771 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:137991  
 TITLE: Rational approach to fractionation, isolation, and  
 characterization of polysaccharides from the lichen  
**Cetraria islandica**  
 AUTHOR(S): Kraemer, P.; Wincierz, U.; Gruebler, G.; Tschakert,  
 J.; Voelter, W.; Mayer, H.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Dechema, Frankfurt/Main, Germany  
 SOURCE: Arzneimittel-Forschung (1995), 45(6), 726-31  
 CODEN: ARZNAD; ISSN: 0004-4172  
 PUBLISHER: Cantor  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 AB Polysaccharides, isolated from the lichen **Cetraria**  
**islandica**, have **antimicrobial** effectiveness. For  
 pharmaceutical applications the two glucan components lichenan and  
 isolichenan as well as the galactomannan component are of actual interest.  
 Esp. the .alpha.-glucan isolichenan is used as an active ingredient in  
 cough lozenges. The conditions for the **extn.** of the raw  
 material, mainly pH and temp., have a strong influence on the yield of  
 lichenan, isolichenan, and galactomannan, and also on the amt. of tannins  
 in the **ext.** Target products and also byproducts give higher  
**extn.** yields with increasing **extn.** temps. Hot water  
**extn.** with subsequent fractionation of the **extd.**  
 polysaccharides by multiple freezing/thawing steps and water removal  
 applying ethanol and ether permitted the isolation of the target  
 polysaccharides in preparative quantities. Tannins were removed by  
 reversed phase chromatog. IR and NMR spectroscopy were used for  
 structural characterization of lichenan and isolichenan. After  
 optimization of the hot water **extn.** process no significant lower  
**extn.** and fractionation yields have been obtained compared to the  
 established tricky DMSO **extn.** procedure.

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L27 ANSWER 7 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:55990 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:55990  
TITLE: Isolation and in vitro cultivation of lichen algae and their **antimicrobial** properties  
AUTHOR(S): Harmala, P.; Hiltunen, R.; Oksman-Caldentey, K. M.; Laakso, T.; Kauppinen, V.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Pharm., Univ. Helsinki, Helsinki, SF-00170, Finland  
SOURCE: Fitoterapia (1992), 63(3), 217-25  
CODEN: FTRPAE; ISSN: 0367-326X  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB An easy and rapid method for screening the effect of different pure substances on cell cultures was developed. The lichen algae were isolated from six different lichens: *Cladonia pleurota*, *Cladonia mitis*, *Cladonia stellaris*, *Cladonia ornata*, *Cladonia gracilis*, and ***Cetraria islandica***. Suspension cultures of these algae were established, and the growth of the algal cell cultures was characterized by a turbidimetric method. The effect of several antibiotics, lichen acids, and growth regulators impregnated in paper disks were tested in the alga cell cultures in semisolidified agar. Paper disks suited well for fast screening of the optim concn. ranges of different substances on these cell cultures. The exts. from algae, *C. mitis*, *C. stellaris*, and *C. islandica* were tested for **antimicrobial** effects on six microorganisms using the agar overlay technique. The lichen exts. showed **antimicrobial** activity against *Bacillus Subtilis* and *Staphylococcus aureus*, but the algal **ext.** was inactive against all microorganisms tested. Also, no lichen phenolic acids were found in the algae when analyzed by HPLC.

L27 ANSWER 8 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:404835 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:4835  
TITLE: Fractionation and isolation of polysaccharides from the lichen ***Cetraria islandica***  
AUTHOR(S): Wincierz, U.; Kraemer, P.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Food Technol., Univ. Stuttgart-Hohenheim, Stuttgart, Germany  
SOURCE: DECHEMA Biotechnology Conferences (1990), 4(Pt. B, Lect. DECHEMA Annu. Meet. Biotechnol. 8th, 1990), 1101-18  
CODEN: DBCOEU; ISSN: 0934-3792  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English

AB Polysaccharides isolated from *C. islandica* have **antimicrobial** effectiveness. For pharmaceutical applications, the 2 glucan components lichenin and isolichenin and the galactomannan component are of interest. The .alpha.-glucan isolichenin is used as the active ingredient in cough medicine. The conditions for the **extn** . of the raw material, esp. pH and temp., affect the yields of lichenin, isolichenin, and galactomannan and also the amt. of tannins in the **ext.** Target products and byproducts give higher **extn.** yields with increasing **extn.** temp. Hot water **extn.** with subsequent fractionation of the **extd.** polysaccharides by multiple freezing/thawing and water removal by applying EtOH and ether permitted the isolation of the target polysaccharides in preparative quantities. Tannins were removed by reversed phase chromatog. IR and NMR

spectroscopy were used to det. .alpha.- and .beta.-bonds and the mannan component.

L27 ANSWER 9 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:410487 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 99:10487  
TITLE: Environmental effects of sewage sludge at the Philadelphia dumping site  
AUTHOR(S): Lear, Donald W.; O'Malley, Marria L.; Muir, William C.; Pence, George  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Reg. III Field Off., Environ. Prot. Agency, Annapolis, MD, 21401, USA  
SOURCE: Ecol. Stress N. Y. Bight: Sci. Manage., [Proc. Symp.] (1982), Meeting Date 1979, 481-93. Editor(s): Mayer, Garry F. Estuarine Res. Fed.: Columbia, S. C.  
CODEN: 49UKA9  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference  
LANGUAGE: English  
AB Environmental changes and degrdn. at the Camden, New Jersey and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania sewage sludge disposal site in the Atlantic Ocean, .apprx.70 km east of Ocean City, Maryland, used from 1973 to 1980, and a nearby Ti ore **extn.** waste disposal site used from 1968 to 1978, are limited to the ocean bottom environment. These changes include increased concns. of metals in organisms, elevated metal and total org. C levels in sediments, changes in abundance of some species, apparent mortalities of molluscan shellfish (e.g., *Arctica islandica*), unique occurrences of sewage **bacteria**, and appearance of pathol. conditions in endemic crustaceans (*Cancer irroratus*).

L27 ANSWER 10 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:5435 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:5435  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:1006h  
TITLE: Tobacco mosaic virus inhibitor from **Cetraria islandica**  
AUTHOR(S): Gubanski, M.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Lodz  
SOURCE: Acta Soc. Botan. Polon. (1965), 34(2), 353-60  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: Polish  
AB A polysaccharide (composed of glucose, galactose, and mannose) isolated by fractional **extn.** with EtOH from aq. exts. of *C. islandica* inhibited the development of lesions in the leaves of *Nicotiana glutinosa* **infected** with tobacco mosaic virus. The inhibitory properties of the lichen exts. were related to the polysaccharide.

L27 ANSWER 11 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:448165 HCAPLUS  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 63:48165  
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 63:8778d-f  
TITLE: **Antibacterial** efficiency of Lichen *islandicus*, especially of its components  
AUTHOR(S): Sticher, I. O.  
CORPORATE SOURCE: Eidg. Tech. Hochsch, Zurich, Switz.  
SOURCE: Pharmaceutica Acta Helvetiae (1965), 40(7), 385-94  
CODEN: PAHEAA; ISSN: 0031-6865  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: German



AB The systematics and variability of parent lichens, the chem. compn., the **antimicrobial** activity of the different lichens and of **Cetraria islandica**, including the prepn. of the exts., methods for the detn. of the **antimicrobial** activity, methods for detecting the lichen acids and paper chromatography are reviewed. Five samples of the lichen were powdered and the following exts. prepd.: Me<sub>2</sub>CO (1%), Et<sub>2</sub>O (1%, 10%), and EtOH (1%) by use of the Soxhlet app. for 1 hr., filtered, and made up to 50 ml.; aq. exts. (1, 5, and 10% (hot) by **extg.** at low heat for 0.5 hr., straining, and making up to 50 ml.; an aq. **ext.** (5% cold)) by macerating for 48 hrs. at room temp. with and without stirring. Thin-layer chromatography was resorted to for the detection of fumarprotocitraric acid, protocitraric acid, and citraric acid using cellulose MN 300 G, 200 .mu. thick, dried overnight in air, using as solvent phase BuOH-Me<sub>2</sub>CO-H<sub>2</sub>O (5:1:2) and spraying with p-phenyldiamine (10 mg. in 100 ml. EtOH, freshly prepd.) and examd. under uv light for the detection of protolichesterinic acid and fumaric acid using silica gel G, 200 .mu., dried at 110.degree. for 30 min., using as solvent phase, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>-MeOH-AcOH (90:16:8) and spraying with bromocresol green (0.04 g. in 100 ml. EtOH brought to the blue color by the addn. of 0.1N NaOH). The chromatogram must be heated to 110.degree. for 1 hr. to expel the AcOH. 56 references.

L27 ANSWER 12 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1965:10722 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 62:10722

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 62:1995a-c

TITLE: **Bacteriostatic** action of some compounds from lichen **Cetraria islandica** and of usnic acid

AUTHOR(S): Borkowski, Boguslaw; Wozniak, Wanda; Gertig, Henryk; Werakso, Boguslawa

CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Acad., Poznan, Pol.

SOURCE: Dissertationes Pharmaceuticae (1964), 16(2), 189-94  
CODEN: DIPHAH; ISSN: 0301-1615

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Polish

AB The **bacteriostatic** action of chromatographically pure d-protolichesteric acid (m.p. 106.degree.) (I), fumaroprotocetraric acid (decomp. 250-260.degree.) (II), and cetraric acid (III), isolated from title lichen, was compared with usnic acid (m.p. 202-204.degree.) (IV) from *Usnea dasypoga*. II was least and III almost ineffective against gram-pos. **bacteria**. I and IV inhibited *Staphylococcus aureus* and **Mycobacterium tuberculosis** H37Rv when added at concns. of 39 or 100, and 125 and 90 .gamma./cc. medium. None affected gram-neg. **bacteria**. I was 1% as effective as streptomycin (V) in inhibiting *M. tuberculosis*. Combinations of IV with V or isoniazid or of I with V were slightly synergistic.

IT 112-80-1, Oleic acid  
(**Mycobacterium tuberculosis** response to)

L27 ANSWER 13 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:78012 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:78012

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:13892h-i,13893a-b

TITLE: Experimental investigation of antibiotic properties of lichens from the U.S.S.R.

AUTHOR(S): Litvinov, M. A.; Rassadina, K. A.

SOURCE: Botan. Zhur. (1958), 43, 557-60

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>, Me<sub>2</sub>CO, Et<sub>2</sub>O, EtOH, and airplane gasoline exts. of various lichens were tested for their **antibacterial** activity by using Staphylococcus aureus (I) and Escherichia coli (II) as test organisms. The exts. from following lichens possess high **antibacterial** activity against I: Alectoria ochrolenca, **Cetraria** chrysanthra, C. hiasens C. cucullata, C. glauca, C. **islandica**, C. nioalis, C. tenuifolia, C. tilessi, Cladonia alpestris, C. coccifera, C. deformis, C. rangiferina, C. sylvatica, Evernia divaricata, E. furfuracea, E. prunastri, Gyrophora deusta, G. muhlenbergii, Hypogymnia physodes, Parmelia centrifuga, P. saxalis, P. sulcata, Peltigera rufescens, P. spuria, Stereocaulon paschale, Stereocaulon sp., Thamnomia vermicularis, Usnea dasypoga, U. florida, U. hirta and U. plicata. The **extracts** from the following lichens show weak **antibacterial** activity against I: Aspicillia sp., Bryopogon chalybeiforme, Cladonia fimbriata, C. gracilis, C. floerkeana, Lobaria pulmonaria, Palmeria conspersa and Peltigera aphthosa. Inactive against I were the **extracts** from the following lichens: Bryopogon implexum, Cladonia cornuta, C. crispata, Gyrophora cinerascens, G. hirsuta, Lentogium saturninum, Parmelia olivacea, Peltigera malacea, P. polydactyla, Stereocaulon denudatum and Xanthoria parietiana. A somewhat pronounced **antibacterial** activity against II was found in the **extracts** from the following lichens: Gyrophora deusta and G. muhlenbergii, weak activity, Bryopogon chalybeiforme, **Cetraria** glauca, Cladonia floerkeana, Hypogymnia physodes and Thamnomia vermicularis. Variations in **antibacterial** activities were observed when the lichens were grown on various substrates.

L27 ANSWER 14 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1955:32818 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 49:32818

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 49:6364e-f

TITLE: Antibiotics of lichens

AUTHOR(S): Bylicka, I. H.; Jarosz, B.; Nowicka, I.; Kunicki-Goldfinger, Wl.

SOURCE: Acta Microbiol. Polon. (1952), 1, 185-92

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Alk. and neutral aq. exts. of lichens had no antibiotic activity. Exts. made with phosphate buffer at pH 7.4 or with 0.1N HCl of 33 species of Usnea, Parmelia, Cladonia, Lobaria, **Cetraria**, Physcia, Evernia, and Xanthoria inhibited growth of Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus subtilis, and a saprophytic **Mycobacterium**. The activity of the exts. was in general weak; its selectivity depended more on the method of **extn.** than on the species of lichen. The **antibacterial** action of the exts. was not correlated with their usnic and salazic acid contents.

L27 ANSWER 15 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1954:78193 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 48:78193

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 48:13799c-d

TITLE: The chemical nature of acerin and the virucidal and antiviral effects of some vegetable tannins

AUTHOR(S): Fischer, G.; Gardell, S.; Jorpes, J. E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Karolinska Inst., Stockholm

SOURCE: Experientia (1954), 10, 329-30

CODEN: EXPEAM; ISSN: 0014-4754

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Tannin prepns. from com. tannic acid, **mimosa**, ground Canaigre root, powd. Canaigre **ext.**, Quebracho bark, and Babul bark killed **bacterial** virus (Escherichia coli XP-host cell) at 1:25,000 diln. within 5 min. These were non-**bactericidal** at 1:100 diln., these effects are similar to those reported previously for acerin (C.A. 47, 2827a).

L27 ANSWER 16 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1951:45523 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 45:45523

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 45:7752a-b

TITLE: Tuberculostatic action of some plant extracts in vitro

AUTHOR(S): Dopp, W.; Bersch, H. W.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Marburg/Lahn, Germany

SOURCE: Pharmazie (1950), 5, 603-4

CODEN: PHARAT; ISSN: 0031-7144

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The following results were obtained (compd. or **ext.**, max. active diln.): usnic acid, 1:500,000; **Cetraria islandica** **ext.**, 1:10,000-1:50,000; Cladonia rangiferina **ext.**, 1:1,000; anemonin, 1:50,000; Echinacea tincture, 1:100; aq. **ext.** of Artemisia absinthium, no action; emetine, 1:10,000; honey, no action.

L27 ANSWER 17 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1949:27565 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 43:27565

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 43:5077a-e

TITLE: Antibiotics in lichen

AUTHOR(S): Vartia, K. O.

SOURCE: Ann. Med. Exptl. et Biol. Fenniae (1949), 27, 46-54

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Of 82 species of lichen tested, the 22 contg. usnic acid (I) clearly inhibited *Sarcina aurea*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Streptococcus* .beta.-hemolyticus, *B. subtilis*, and *B. megatherium* and frequently **Corynebacterium** diphtheriae, but they had no effect on gram-neg. organisms. A similar inhibition was obtained with the cryst. l-usnic acid isolated from *Cladonia alpestris*. The isolated acid inhibited gram-neg. organisms slightly and inhibited *C. diphtheriae* strains 2132 and 2247 at a concn. of 1:60,000. An effect similar to that of I was brought about by *Parmelia physodes*, *Parmelia tubulosa*, and *Evernia furfuracea* whose active principles were physodic and physodalic acids. Of the 20 species inhibiting the growth of *Proteus vulgaris*, 9 contained atranorin (C19H18O8), *Ramalina obtusata* contained obtusatic acid (C18H18O7), *Cladonia amaurocrea* contained coccill acid (C20H22O7), *Haematomma ventosum* contained divaricatic acid, and *Spaerophorus fragilis* sphaerophorin. In *Lepraria flava* and **Cetraria** pinastri the active substance was probably vulpic acid and its derivs. Atranorin (II) **extd.** from *Stereocaulon paschale* gave no clear effect, probably because of its low soly, but a cryst. deriv. obtained by distn. of a CHCl3-EtOH soln. of II unmistakably inhibited the growth of *Proteus vulgaris* in a diln. as high as 1:10,000. In general, *Escherichia coli* was inhibited by the same species of lichen as was *Proteus vulgaris*, but to a lesser extent. None of the species examd. possessed activity against *Hemophilus pertussis* or *Pseudomonas pyocyaneus*. The species **Cetraria** glauca, *Parmelia stenophylla*, *Evernia prunastri*, *Usnea dasypoga*, and *Alectoria sarmentosa* inhibited *Actinomyces sulfuroides*, *Trichophyton farineculatum*,

Trichophyton interdigitalis, and Epidermophyton inguinale. Some fungi stimulated B. subtilis growth.

L27 ANSWER 18 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1916:7676 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 10:7676

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 10:1460h-i,1461a-b

TITLE: Studies in protective colloids. Second series:  
**Cetraria islandica** as a protective  
colloid. I. General colloidal chemical investigation  
of the **extract** of Iceland moss

AUTHOR(S): Gutbier, A.; Irion, A.; Sauer, E.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Stuttgart

SOURCE: Kolloid-Zeitschrift (1916), 18, 1-11

CODEN: KOZEA7; ISSN: 0368-6590

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Iceland moss was washed, soaked in K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, washed again, then digested with hot water and the soln. pptd. with an equal vol. of alc.; the ppt. was purified by washing, dissolving in water and repptg. with alc. A soft brown material containing 55% water results. If completely dry it becomes horny and only very slowly sol. in water. It contains 0.32% ash which is not reduced by dialysis of the soln. A 0.1% soln. is not subject to **bacterial** decay and suffers no change in viscosity during 19 days. If washing with K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> is omitted the soln. is less stable and slowly forms a gel. The viscosity of the soln. increases with increasing concn. and decreases when the soln. is held at the b.p. for several hours, or heated to boiling and cooled several times. Dil. HCl, NaOH or NaCl do not affect the viscosity either at high or low temps. The colloid migrates toward, and coagulates at, the anode.

L27 ANSWER 19 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1911:4396 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 5:4396

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 5:802c-f

TITLE: The Principles of Tanning

AUTHOR(S): Parker, J. Gordon

SOURCE: Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, London  
(1911), 29, 912-7

CODEN: JSCIAN; ISSN: 0368-4075

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Hides cured by any process must be soaked to bring to original green condition before tanning. This is accomplished by soaking in pits of water, sometimes revolving drums are used to hasten the process. The hair is loosened by a satd. lime soln., the process lasting 7-10 days. The unhairing process is both chem. and **bacteriological**; sometimes Na<sub>2</sub>S and CaS are used in conjunction with the CaO. The hair is removed by either machine or by hand and as a rule the hide retains 2.5-3.0% of lime. This is removed by a weak soln. of boric, lactic or formic acid. Valonia, myrabolans, gambier, **mimosa** bark together with **extracts** made from chestnut wood and oak wood are the chief tanning agents employed in England. In the tanning proper the hides are first hung in old weak liquors, then they are laid flat in pits containing stronger liquors. In the early stages the color of the leather is developed and the liquors must contain acid to swell and keep the hide open to receive the tannin. The hides next go into pits of stronger liquor and dry ground tanning material is sprinkled between each hide. The tanning is then complete and the leather is removed and scoured. Some tanners give a retannage in

strong liquors made from the quebracho wood, the object being to replace any tan lost in the scouring. After the retanning the leather is oiled and hung in dark sheds for slow drying. When dry the leather is rolled to produce solidity.

L27 ANSWER 20 OF 20 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1911:4395 HCAPLUS  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 5:4395  
 ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 5:802c-f  
 TITLE: The Principles of Tanning  
 AUTHOR(S): Parker, J. Gordon  
 SOURCE: Journal of the American Leather Chemists Association  
 (1911), 5, 446-61  
 CODEN: JALCAQ; ISSN: 0002-9726  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB Hides cured by any process must be soaked to bring to original green condition before tanning. This is accomplished by soaking in pits of water, sometimes revolving drums are used to hasten the process. The hair is loosened by a satd. lime soln., the process lasting 7-10 days. The unhairing process is both chem. and **bacteriological**; sometimes Na<sub>2</sub>S and CaS are used in conjunction with the CaO. The hair is removed by either machine or by hand and as a rule the hide retains 2.5-3.0% of lime. This is removed by a weak soln. of boric, lactic or formic acid. Valonia, myrabolans, gambier, **mimosa** bark together with **extracts** made from chestnut wood and oak wood are the chief tanning agents employed in England. In the tanning proper the hides are first hung in old weak liquors, then they are laid flat in pits containing stronger liquors. In the early stages the color of the leather is developed and the liquors must contain acid to swell and keep the hide open to receive the tannin. The hides next go into pits of stronger liquor and dry ground tanning material is sprinkled between each hide. The tanning is then complete and the leather is removed and scoured. Some tanners give a retannage in strong liquors made from the quebracho wood, the object being to replace any tan lost in the scouring. After the retanning the leather is oiled and hung in dark sheds for slow drying. When dry the leather is rolled to produce solidity.

=> log h

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	62.74	1066.94
DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE	TOTAL
	ENTRY	SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-13.02	-37.76

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 60 MINUTES  
 STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 15:49:41 ON 28 JUL 2003

=> d bib 125 1-45

L25 ANSWER 1 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
AN 2003-432311 [41] WPIDS  
DNC C2003-114439  
TI Stable orally administered preparation, useful as immunostimulant or  
treatment of respiratory disorders, obtained by mixing plant extract with  
porous inorganic particles and drying.  
DC B04 C03 D13  
IN FRATER, G; FRATER-SCHROEDER, M; FRATER-SCHRODER, M  
PA (BOGA-N) BOGAR AG  
CYC 27  
PI EP 1297751 A1 20030402 (200341)\* DE 11p  
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
RO SE SI TR  
US 2003068358 A1 20030410 (200341)  
ADT EP 1297751 A1 EP 2001-123561 20011001; US 2003068358 A1 US 2002-259910  
20020930  
PRAI EP 2001-123561 20011001

L25 ANSWER 2 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
DUPLICATE 1  
AN 2002:534169 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200200534169  
TI Composition for treating white spot syndrome virus (WSSV) infected tiger  
shrimp penaeus monodon and a process for preparation thereof.  
AU Desai, Ulhas Manohar (1); Achuthankutty, Chittur Thelakkat; Sreepada,  
Rayadurga Anantha  
CS (1) Goa India  
ASSIGNEE: Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi, India  
PI US 6440466 August 27, 2002  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(Aug. 27, 2002) Vol. 1261, No. 4, pp. No Pagination.  
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/menu/patdata.html>. e-file.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.  
DT Patent  
LA English

L25 ANSWER 3 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
AN 2002-698639 [75] WPIDS  
DNN N2002-550904 DNC C2002-197849  
TI Exothermic reaction mixture for aroma delivery comprises heat generating  
particles, volatile component, anti-foaming agent and buffer.  
DC A97 D22 E19 P13 P14 P34  
IN LI, Y  
PA (PROC) PROCTER & GAMBLE CO  
CYC 91  
PI WO 2002068005 A1 20020906 (200275)\* EN 31p  
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW  
W: AE AG AL AM AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU DM DZ ES GB GD  
GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV  
MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SL TJ TM TR  
TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
ADT WO 2002068005 A1 WO 2001-US6092 20010226  
PRAI WO 2001-US6092 20010226

L25 ANSWER 4 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2002-463474 [49] WPIDS  
DNC C2002-131834  
TI New quaternary phosphonium tanning compound, e.g. tetrakis (hydroxy methyl) phosphonium sulfate, useful for tanning of hides and **animal** skin.  
DC D18 E11  
IN COLLINS, G R; DASGUPTA, S; JONES, C R  
PA (RHOD) RHODIA CONSUMER SPECIALTIES LTD  
CYC 98  
PI WO 2002038813 A1 20020516 (200249)\* EN 41p  
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW  
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT  
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW  
AU 2002023788 A 20020521 (200260)  
GB 2383049 A 20030618 (200340)  
ADT WO 2002038813 A1 WO 2001-GB4939 20011108; AU 2002023788 A AU 2002-23788  
20011108; GB 2383049 A WO 2001-GB4939 20011108, GB 2003-5948 20030317  
FDT AU 2002023788 A Based on WO 200238813; GB 2383049 A Based on WO 200238813  
PRAI GB 2001-5720 20010308; NZ 2000-508114 20001113

L25 ANSWER 5 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
AN 2002-692984 [75] WPIDS  
DNC C2002-196042  
TI Composition for **veterinary** use comprises keratolytic and cerumenolytic cleaning agent, bactericide agent, yeast control agent and anti-irritant and anti-pruriginous agent.  
DC A96 B04 B05 C03  
IN HOMEDES BEGUER, J; LOPEZ CABRERA, A  
PA (LDEV) LAB DEL ESTEVE SA; (BEGU-I) HOMEDES BEGUER J; (CABR-I) LOPEZ CABRERA A  
CYC 28  
PI EP 1228784 A2 20020807 (200275)\* EN 10p  
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
RO SE SI TR  
CA 2370323 A1 20020806 (200275) EN  
ES 2171147 A1 20020816 (200275)  
US 2003068294 A1 20030410 (200327)  
ADT EP 1228784 A2 EP 2001-500299 20011228; CA 2370323 A1 CA 2002-2370323  
20020204; ES 2171147 A1 ES 2001-254 20010206; US 2003068294 A1 US  
2002-43168 20020114  
PRAI ES 2001-254 20010206

L25 ANSWER 6 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
AN 2002-124287 [17] WPIDS  
DNC C2002-038279  
TI Use of a hydrolyzed vegetable protein produced by enzymatic hydrolysis, as a sebum regulating agent in the treatment of skin conditions e.g. acne.  
DC B05 D21  
IN BHIDE, V; GOMES, A; KHAIAT, A V  
PA (JOHJ) JOHNSON & JOHNSON PACIFIC PTY LTD; (JOHJ) JOHNSON & JOHNSON PACIFIC HOLDING CO LTD  
CYC 97  
PI EP 1172087 A2 20020116 (200217)\* EN 25p  
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT  
RO SE SI TR  
WO 2002005773 A1 20020124 (200217) EN

RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ  
 NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW  
 W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK  
 DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR  
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU  
 SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

AU 2001054326 A 20020117 (200219)  
 CA 2353057 A1 20020113 (200219) EN  
 BR 2001003009 A 20020305 (200225)  
 CN 1337269 A 20020227 (200234)  
 AU 2001072195 A 20020130 (200236)  
 JP 2002097155 A 20020402 (200238) 26p  
 KR 2002007207 A 20020126 (200252)  
 ADT EP 1172087 A2 EP 2001-306021 20010712; WO 2002005773 A1 WO 2001-AU841  
 20010713; AU 2001054326 A AU 2001-54326 20010711; CA 2353057 A1 CA  
 2001-2353057 20010712; BR 2001003009 A BR 2001-3009 20010713; CN 1337269 A  
 CN 2001-124858 20010711; AU 2001072195 A AU 2001-72195 20010713; JP  
 2002097155 A JP 2001-214542 20010713; KR 2002007207 A KR 2001-42339  
 20010713  
 FDT AU 2001072195 A Based on WO 200205773  
 PRAI AU 2000-8773 20000713

L25 ANSWER 7 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2002-340538 [38] WPIDS  
 DNN N2002-267698 DNC C2002-097907  
 TI Providing aromatherapy involves applying liquid composition comprising  
 aromatherapeutic essential oil to inanimate surface to effect household  
 function.  
 DC D22 D23 P34  
 IN HELMS, P; NASSIF, M R  
 PA (CALD-N) CALDREA CO  
 CYC 1  
 PI CA 2357106 A1 20020311 (200238)\* EN 6p  
 ADT CA 2357106 A1 CA 2001-2357106 20010910  
 PRAI US 2000-659502 20000911

L25 ANSWER 8 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 2003:207923 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200300207923  
 TI Reduced chemical defence in ant-plants? A critical re-evaluation of a  
 widely accepted hypothesis.  
 AU Heil, Martin (1); Delsinne, Thibaut; Hilpert, Andrea; Schuerkens, Steffen;  
 Andary, Claude; Linsenmair, K. Eduard; Sousa S., Mario; McKey, Doyle  
 CS (1) Lehrstuhl Zoologie III, Biozentrum, Am Hubland, DE-97074, Wuerzburg,  
 Germany: heil\_martin@web.de Germany  
 SO Oikos, (December 2002, 2002) Vol. 99, No. 3, pp. 457-468. print.  
 ISSN: 0030-1299.  
 DT Article  
 LA English

L25 ANSWER 9 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 DUPLICATE 2  
 AN 2002:463179 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200200463179  
 TI Hyperglycemic effect of leaves of *Mimosa pudica* Linn.  
 AU Amalraj, T.; Ignacimuthu, S. (1)  
 CS (1) Bharathiar University, Coimbatore: eri\_lc@hotmail.com India  
 SO Fitoterapia, (July, 2002) Vol. 73, No. 4, pp. 351-352.  
 http://www.elsevier.com/locate/fitote. print.



ISSN: 0367-326X.

DT Article  
LA English

L25 ANSWER 10 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

AN 2002135897 EMBASE

TI Effect of **Mimosa** pudica root powder on oestrous cycle and ovulation in cycling female albino rat, *Rattus norvegicus*.

AU Valsala S.; Karpagaganapathy P.R.

CS Dr. S. Valsala, Department of Zoology, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar 608002, Tamilnadu, India

SO Phytotherapy Research, (2002) 16/2 (190-192).

Refs: 5

ISSN: 0951-418X CODEN: PHYREH

CY United Kingdom

DT Journal; Article

FS 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology

030 Pharmacology

037 Drug Literature Index

LA English

SL English

L25 ANSWER 11 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN

AN 2001-440508 [47] WPIDS

CR 1998-379966 [33]; 1998-380416 [33]

DNC C2001-133003

TI Water purificant for, e.g. aquaculture, comprises mixed solution that includes bittern, and acids and/or salts.

DC D15 D16

IN IDAKA, E

PA (IDAK-I) IDAKA E

CYC 1

PI US 6254800 B1 20010703 (200147)\* 6p

ADT US 6254800 B1 US 1997-897772 19970721

PRAI US 1997-897772 19970721

L25 ANSWER 12 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN

AN 2002035014 EMBASE

TI Anti-implantation and anti-estrogenic activity of the leaf extracts of **Mimosa** pudica (LINN) in femamle albino rats.

AU Jamuna Devi Y.; Pravabati D.S.; Tombi Singh H.

CS Y. Jamuna Devi, Imphal College, Zoology Dept., Imphal, India

SO Indian Drugs, (2001) 38/8 (414-417).

Refs: 6

ISSN: 0019-462X CODEN: INDRBA

CY India

DT Journal; Article

FS 030 Pharmacology

010 Obstetrics and Gynecology

037 Drug Literature Index

029 Clinical Biochemistry

003 Endocrinology

LA English

SL English

L25 ANSWER 13 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN

DUPLICATE 3

AN 2001:228238 BIOSIS

DN PREV200100228238

- TI Neutralisation of lethality, myotoxicity and toxic enzymes of *Naja kaouthia* venom by *Mimosa pudica* root **extracts**.  
 AU Mahanta, Monimala; Mukherjee, Ashis Kumar (1)  
 CS (1) Department of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, Tezpur University, Tezpur, 784 028 India  
 SO Journal of Ethnopharmacology, (April, 2001) Vol. 75, No. 1, pp. 55-60. print.  
 ISSN: 0378-8741.  
 DT Article  
 LA English  
 SL English
- L25 ANSWER 14 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 2001:576327 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200100576327  
 TI The influence of *Cetraria islandica* (L.) Ach. thalli and *Caragana spinosa* (L.) Vahl ex Hornem. annual shoots dry **extracts** on the development of experimental stomach ulcer in rats.  
 AU Dikhtyarenko, V. V.; Safonova, M. Yu.; Safonov, V. V.; Lesiovskaya, E. E.; Sakanyan, E. I.  
 SO Rastitel'nye Resursy, (2001) Vol. 37, No. 2, pp. 51-56. print.  
 ISSN: 0033-9946.  
 DT Article  
 LA Russian  
 SL English
- L25 ANSWER 15 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 2000-483890 [43] WPIDS  
 DNC C2000-145827  
 TI Chrome-tanned leather for e.g. gloves, shoes, furniture or car seats is treated with dubbing containing antioxidant to reduce hexavalent chromium release potential.  
 DC D18 E19  
 IN MATSCHKAL, H; NAGEL, S; SADDINGTON, M; SAGALA, J  
 PA (SCIL) SCHILL & SEILACHER GMBH & CO  
 CYC 1  
 PI DE 19860610 A1 20000706 (200043)\* 6p  
 ADT DE 19860610 A1 DE 1998-19860610 19981229  
 PRAI DE 1998-19860610 19981229
- L25 ANSWER 16 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 DUPLICATE 4  
 AN 2000:500166 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200000500287  
 TI Rapid changes in the size of different functional organ and muscle groups during refueling in a long-distance migrating shorebird.  
 AU Piersma, Theunis (1); Gudmundsson, Gudmundur A.; Lilliendahl, Kristjan  
 CS (1) Netherlands Institute for Sea Research (NIOZ), 1790 AB, Den Burg, Texel Netherlands  
 SO Physiological and Biochemical Zoology, (July August, 1999) Vol. 72, No. 4, pp. 405-415. print.  
 ISSN: 1522-2152.  
 DT Article  
 LA English  
 SL English
- L25 ANSWER 17 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN  
 AN 2002224376 MEDLINE  
 DN 21957629 PubMed ID: 11962537

TI **Mimosa** pudica may possess antidepressant actions in the rat.  
 AU Molina M; Contreras C M; Tellez-Alcantara P  
 CS Laboratorio de Conducta, Instituto de Investigaciones Psicologicas,  
 Universidad Veracruzana, Mexico.. mimoli@bugs.invest.uv.mx  
 SO PHYTOMEDICINE, (1999 Nov) 6 (5) 319-23.  
 Journal code: 9438794. ISSN: 0944-7113.  
 CY Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 200205  
 ED Entered STN: 20020419  
 Last Updated on STN: 20020613  
 Entered Medline: 20020507

L25 ANSWER 18 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN  
 AN 1999123713 EMBASE  
 TI Organic cesium carrier(s) in lichen.  
 AU Nedic O.; Stankovic A.; Stankovic S.  
 CS O. Nedic, INEP, Inst. Application of Nuclear Energy, Banatska 31b, 11080  
 Zemun, Yugoslavia. anas@inep.co.yu  
 SO Science of the Total Environment, (1999) 227/2-3 (93-100).  
 Refs: 34  
 ISSN: 0048-9697 CODEN: STEVA8  
 PUI S 0048-9697(98)00404-5  
 CY Netherlands  
 DT Journal; Article  
 FS 014 Radiology  
 046 Environmental Health and Pollution Control  
 LA English  
 SL English

L25 ANSWER 19 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5  
 AN 2000083252 MEDLINE  
 DN 20083252 PubMed ID: 10616962  
 TI Antioxidant and free radical scavenging activities in extracts from  
 medicinal trees used in the 'Caatinga' region in northeastern Brazil.  
 AU Desmarchelier C; Romao R L; Coussio J; Ciccio G  
 CS Catedra de Microbiologia Industrial y Biotecnologia, Facultad de Farmacia  
 y Bioquimica, Universidad de Buenos Aires, Argentina.  
 SO JOURNAL OF ETHNOPHARMACOLOGY, (1999 Oct) 67 (1) 69-77.  
 Journal code: 7903310. ISSN: 0378-8741.  
 CY Ireland  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 200001  
 ED Entered STN: 20000204  
 Last Updated on STN: 20000204  
 Entered Medline: 20000124

L25 ANSWER 20 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 1998:154538 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199800154538  
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**Mimosa** pudica.  
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. ISSN: 0091-6749.  
DT Conference  
LA English

L25 ANSWER 21 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 1997:248995 BIOSIS  
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Semiarid Tehuacan Valley, Mexico.  
AU Cardel, Yuria; Rico-Gray, Victor (1); Garcia-Franco, Jose G.; Thien,  
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ISSN: 0888-8892.  
DT Article  
LA English  
SL English; Spanish

L25 ANSWER 22 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 97426324 MEDLINE  
DN 97426324 PubMed ID: 9283028  
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process.  
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CS Department of Biochemistry, Universidade Federal do Parana, Curitiba-PR,  
Brazil.. ganter@bio.ufpr.br  
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Journal code: 7909578. ISSN: 0141-8130.  
CY ENGLAND: United Kingdom  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199712  
ED Entered STN: 19980109  
Last Updated on STN: 19980109  
Entered Medline: 19971215

L25 ANSWER 23 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 1997:481651 BIOSIS  
DN PREV199799780854  
TI Effects of *Mimosa* bark **extract** containing condensed  
tannins on rumen metabolism in sheep and milk production by grazing cows.  
AU Mashudi, I. M. Brookes; Holmes, C. W.; Wilson, G. F.  
CS Dep. Animal Sci., Massey Univ., Private Bag 11222, Palmerston N. New  
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LA English

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MART. EX BENTH.  
AU Batista L.M.; Nobrega de Almeida R.  
CS R. Nobrega de Almeida, Departamento Fisiologia e Patologia, Laboratorio  
Tecnologia Farmaceutica, Universidade Federal da Paraiba, Caixa Postal  
5009, CEP 58051-970, Joao Pessoa, Paraiba, Brazil  
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Refs: 6  
ISSN: 0326-2383 CODEN: AFBODJ  
CY Argentina  
DT Journal; Article  
FS 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery  
030 Pharmacology  
037 Drug Literature Index  
LA Spanish  
SL English; Spanish
- L25 ANSWER 25 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
AN 1995-299455 [39] WPIDS  
DNC C1995-134019  
TI Skin prepn. for treating atopic dermatitis - contains calcium carbonate  
prepd. from fossils.  
DC B06 D21 E33  
PA (FUJI-I) FUJIWARA T  
CYC 1  
PI JP 07196434 A 19950801 (199539)\* 4p  
ADT JP 07196434 A JP 1993-352073 19931230  
PRAI JP 1993-352073 19931230
- L25 ANSWER 26 OF 45 JICST-EPlus COPYRIGHT 2003 JST on STN  
AN 950745061 JICST-EPlus  
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Active Constituents for Inhibition of Tumor Promoter-Induced Epstein-Barr  
Virus Activation.  
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YAMADA Y  
MURAKAMI A; KOSHIMIZU K  
OHIGASHI H  
CS Nippon Paint Co., Ltd., Osaka, JPN  
Nara Inst. Sci. and Technol., Nara, JPN  
Kyoto Univ., Kyoto, JPN  
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CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363  
CY Japan  
DT Journal; Article  
LA English  
STA New
- L25 ANSWER 27 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 1995:478470 BIOSIS  
DN PREV199598492770  
TI Physicochemical characterization of raw oils from some Sonoran desert  
leguminous seeds.

- AU Ortega-Nieblas, M. (1); Vazquez-Moreno, L.  
CS (1) Cent. Invest. Cientificas Tecnol., Univ. de Sonora, Apdo. Postal 1819,  
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ISSN: 0017-3495.  
DT Article  
LA Spanish  
SL Spanish; English
- L25 ANSWER 28 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN  
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DN 1994383595  
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AU Ingolfssdottir K.; Jurcic K.; Fischer B.; Wagner H.  
CS Department of Pharmacy, University of Iceland, S-101 Reykjavik, Iceland  
SO Planta Medica, (1994) 60/6 (527-531).  
ISSN: 0032-0943 CODEN: PLMEAA  
CY Germany  
DT Journal; Article  
FS 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation  
029 Clinical Biochemistry  
030 Pharmacology  
037 Drug Literature Index  
LA English  
SL English
- L25 ANSWER 29 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 1994:544489 BIOSIS  
DN PREV199598004037  
TI Pesticidal potentials of tropical plants-I. Insecticidal activity in leaf  
extracts of sixty plants.  
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CS (1) Dep. Zoology, P.O. Box 12, Univ. West Indies, Kingston 7 Jamaica  
SO Insect Science and its Application, (1993) Vol. 14, No. 5-6, pp. 697-700.  
ISSN: 0191-9040.  
DT Article  
LA English  
SL English; French
- L25 ANSWER 30 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN  
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DN 1993160307  
TI Mutagenic potencies of medicinal plants screened in the Ames test.  
AU Bresolin S.; Ferrao Vargas V.M.  
CS Departamento de Biofisica, Instituto de Biociencias, Univ. Federal do Rio  
Grande do Sul, Avenida A.J. Renner, 10, 90250 Porto Alegre, Brazil  
SO Phytotherapy Research, (1993) 7/3 (260-262).  
ISSN: 0951-418X CODEN: PHYREH  
CY United Kingdom  
DT Journal; Article  
FS 004 Microbiology  
029 Clinical Biochemistry  
052 Toxicology  
030 Pharmacology  
037 Drug Literature Index  
LA English  
SL English

L25 ANSWER 31 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 1993:392349 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199396067649  
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 AU Higuchi, Masako (1); Miura, Yasutaka; Boohene, Jeanette; Kinoshita, Yasuhiro; Yamamoto, Yoshikazu; Yoshimura, Isao; Yamada, Yasuyuki  
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 ISSN: 0032-0943.  
 DT Article  
 LA English

L25 ANSWER 32 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN  
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 DN 93038456 PubMed ID: 1417692  
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 CS Jugotantin Chemical Industry, Sevnica, Slovenia.  
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 Journal code: 0360077. ISSN: 0090-5542.  
 CY United States  
 DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
 General Review; (REVIEW)  
 (REVIEW, TUTORIAL)  
 LA English  
 FS Priority Journals  
 EM 199211  
 ED Entered STN: 19930122  
 Last Updated on STN: 19930122  
 Entered Medline: 19921117

L25 ANSWER 33 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 DUPLICATE 6  
 AN 1993:277992 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199396008217  
 TI Cytotoxic activity of some Mexican plants used in traditional medicine.  
 AU Villarreal, M. L.; Alonso, D.; Melesio, G.  
 CS South Biomedical Res. Unit, Instiutto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Xochitepec, Morelos Mexico  
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 ISSN: 0367-326X.  
 DT Article  
 LA English

L25 ANSWER 34 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN  
 AN 92355856 EMBASE  
 DN 1992355856  
 TI Effects of saponins from *Mimosa tenuiflora* on lymphoma cells and lymphocytes.  
 AU Jiang Y.; Weniger B.; Haag-Barrurier M.; Anton R.; Beck J.-P.; Italiano L.  
 CS Laboratoire de Pharmacognosie, Faculte de Pharmacie, BP 24,67401 Illkirch Cedex, France  
 SO Phytotherapy Research, (1992) 6/6 (310-313).  
 ISSN: 0951-418X CODEN: PHYREH  
 CY United Kingdom  
 DT Journal; Article  
 FS 016 Cancer  
 026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation  
 029 Clinical Biochemistry

030 Pharmacology  
037 Drug Literature Index  
LA English  
SL English

L25 ANSWER 35 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN  
AN 91309023 EMBASE  
DN 1991309023  
TI Evaluation of the mutagenic potential of tepezcohuite in the Drosophila wing spot test.  
AU Pimentel P.A.E.; Cruces M.M.P.; Zimmering S.  
CS Departamento de Genetica, Instituto Nacional de, Investigaciones Nucleares, Salazar, Mexico  
SO Mutation Research - Mutation Research Letters, (1991) 264/3 (115-116). ISSN: 0165-7992 CODEN: MRLEDH  
CY Netherlands  
DT Journal; Article  
FS 052 Toxicology  
037 Drug Literature Index  
LA English

L25 ANSWER 36 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
AN 1990-045608 [07] WPIDS  
DNN N1990-034985 DNC C1990-019856  
TI Use of tannic acid and inorganic tanning agents - for fixing tissues, organs, parasites, bacteria, viruses, cell parts and microbes.  
DC B04 D16 J04 S03  
PA (SCHU-I) SCHUBERT W  
CYC 1  
PI DE 3822183 A 19900208 (199007)\* 3p  
ADT DE 3822183 A DE 1988-3822183 19880701  
PRAI DE 1988-3822183 19880701; DE 1988-821678 19880701

L25 ANSWER 37 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
AN 1991:124470 BIOSIS  
DN BR40:56155  
TI COMMON FRAGRANCE AND FLAVOR MATERIALS PREPARATION PROPERTIES AND USES SECOND EDITION.  
AU BAUER K; GARBE D; SURBURG H  
CS CORVEYBLICK 41, D-3450 HOLZMINDEN, FRG.  
SO BAUER, K., D. GARBE AND H. SURBURG. COMMON FRAGRANCE AND FLAVOR MATERIALS: PREPARATION, PROPERTIES AND USES, SECOND EDITION. XI+218P. VCH PUBLISHERS, INC.: NEW YORK, NEW YORK, USA; VCH VERLAGSGESELLSCHAFT MBH: WEINHEIM, GERMANY. ILLUS. (1990) 0 (0), XI+218P. ISBN: 0-89573-919-4, 3-527-27961-X.  
DT Book  
FS BR; OLD  
LA English

L25 ANSWER 38 OF 45 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V. on STN  
AN 90123818 EMBASE  
DN 1990123818  
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AU Joyamma V.; Gurumadhva Rao S.; Hrishikeshavan H.J.; Aroor A.R.; Kulkarni D.R.  
CS Department of Pharmacology, Kasturba Medical College, Manipal 576 119, India  
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ISSN: 0019-5189 CODEN: IJEBA6  
CY India  
DT Journal; Article  
FS 028 Urology and Nephrology  
030 Pharmacology  
037 Drug Literature Index  
LA English

L25 ANSWER 39 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN  
AN 91188616 MEDLINE  
DN 91188616 PubMed ID: 2082565  
TI Inactivation of strongyloides stercoralis filariform larvae in vitro by  
six Jamaican plant extracts and three commercial anthelmintics.  
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CS Department of Zoology, U.W.I., Jamaica.  
SO WEST INDIAN MEDICAL JOURNAL, (1990 Dec) 39 (4) 213-7.  
Journal code: 0417410. ISSN: 0043-3144.  
CY Jamaica  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA English  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199105  
ED Entered STN: 19910526  
Last Updated on STN: 19910526  
Entered Medline: 19910506

L25 ANSWER 40 OF 45 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 7  
AN 91362535 MEDLINE  
DN 91362535 PubMed ID: 2103705  
TI [Pharmacological properties in vitro of various **extracts** of  
**Mimosa tenuiflora** (tepescohuite)].  
Propiedades farmacologicas in vitro de algunos **extractos** de  
**Mimosa tenuiflora** (tepescohuite).  
AU Meckes-Lozoya M; Lozoya X; Gonzalez J L  
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Medicamentos, IMSS, Mexico.  
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Journal code: 0262036. ISSN: 0066-6769.  
CY Mexico  
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)  
LA Spanish  
FS Priority Journals  
EM 199110  
ED Entered STN: 19911027  
Last Updated on STN: 19911027  
Entered Medline: 19911009

L25 ANSWER 41 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
AN 1989-250015 [35] WPIDS  
DNC C1989-111344  
TI Compsn. for scalp hair regeneration and regrowth etc. - comprises  
**extracts** of cortex, small branches or leaves of **Mimosa**  
**Tuitenuiflora** Leguminosae.  
DC B04 D21  
IN IZUNDEGUI, M F J  
PA (IZUN-N) IZUNDEGUI MACDONNEL; (MACD-I) IZUNDEGUI MACDONNEL  
CYC 14  
PI EP 329834 A 19890830 (198935)\* EN 4p  
R: AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

JP 01216910 A 19890830 (198941)  
 JP 03027525 B 19910416 (199119)  
 ADT EP 329834 A EP 1988-119393 19881122; JP 01216910 A JP 1988-323164  
 19881220; JP 03027525 B JP 1988-323164 19881220  
 PRAI US 1988-150771 19880128

L25 ANSWER 42 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 1988:221031 BIOSIS  
 DN BA85:110266  
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 AU STANLAKE G J  
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 CODEN: JAFCAU. ISSN: 0021-8561.  
 FS BA; OLD  
 LA English

L25 ANSWER 43 OF 45 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN  
 AN 1978:229759 BIOSIS  
 DN BA66:42256  
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 AU MURAKOSHI I; SANDA A; HAGINIWA J  
 CS FAC. PHARM. SCI., UNIV. CHIBA, 1-33 YAYOI, CHIBA 280, JPN.  
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 CODEN: CPBTAL. ISSN: 0009-2363.  
 FS BA; OLD  
 LA English

L25 ANSWER 44 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 1967-01903G [00] WPIDS  
 TI Improving the development of growing **animals**.  
 DC B00 C03 D13  
 PA (PREY) PROD CHIM & CELLULOSE REY  
 CYC 5  
 PI BE 648978 A 19650114 (196800)\*  
 CH 443867 A (196801)  
 DE 1492909 A (196801)  
 GB 1073085 A (196801)  
 DE 1492909 B 19740905 (197437)  
 NL 146696 B 19750815 (197539)  
 PRAI FR 1963-938190 19630614

L25 ANSWER 45 OF 45 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN  
 AN 1967-06564G [00] WPIDS  
 TI Nitrogenous **animal** feeds.  
 DC C00  
 PA (PREY) INST NAT DE LA RECH AGRONOMIQUE & PR  
 CYC 6  
 PI BE 675903 A (196800)\*  
 DE 1692441 A (196801)  
 FR 1453261 A (196801)  
 GB 1099583 A (196801)  
 NL 6601286 A (196801)  
 US 3507662 A (196801)  
 PRAI FR 1965-4208 19650203; FR 1965-4787 19650208